P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,239—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

OF T
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ROYAL ASIAT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheeler	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheeler	29th „
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.
A STEAMER	—	—	1st July, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,251	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
„ R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
„ SINGAPORE	3,800	R. Pizzarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, Rs.	Return Tickets 4 months. Rs.	6 months. Rs.	9 months. Rs.	12 months. Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	367-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of [illegible] bay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

[illegible] rough and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,367	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahreus	4th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 16th April, 1901.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 7th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," Sailing about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 6 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38 0	20 0
POMARD	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24 0	13 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23 0	12 8
	Pints. Ordinary Rates.	Cash Rates.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR,
50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY

LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	„	2	8	Extra popular	„	1	0
Extra	„	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

UNTIL further notice Mr. WILLIAM T. LANE, will act as GENERAL MANAGER and ENGINEER, during my absence in Bombay.

F. W. CHAMBERLAIN.
General Manager and Engineer.
THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Ltd.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1901.

IT is notified for public information that I JOOSAB CASSUM have CANCELLED the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY" which I had given to my servant HARJIWAN RAMJI. Any person dealing with him on my account will do so at his own peril and risk.

JOOSAB CASSUM.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION. Re Administrator Generals Act II of 1874 and in the matter of the Estate of HASSAN JAN MAHOMED, deceased.

MAHOMED HASSAN ISMAIL of Olpad Mahomedan inhabitant at present residing in Bombay outside the Fort .... Petitioner.

AND

MARIAMBAI, widow of the above named deceased .... Opponent.

Re costs of Messrs. DIKSHIT and DHUNJISHA .... Applicants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above matter on the 22nd day of December, 1899, it was ordered interalia that all the costs taxed at Rs. 1617-3-8, charges and expenses of the said Muriambai as between Attorney and client of the proceedings and orders abovenamed as also those prior to the said proceedings all taxed as aforesaid be paid out of the said estate.

And whereas by a warrant for sale dated the 15th day of January, 1901 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title and interest of MARIAMBAI, Administratrix of HASSAN JAN MAHOMED in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Don Tar 2nd Row or Jackeria Musjid Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes lately under No. 6 and then No. 1 and Now under ward No. 490, and street Nos. 291-293, and bounded on the East by the said Don Tar 2nd Row, on the West by sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Haji Chotu Peer Mahomed, and on the South by the house of Haji Mahomed Azam.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1901, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the after noon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the Highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Mariambai, Administratrix of Hasan Jam Mahomed, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Mariambai, Administratrix of Hassan Jan Mahomed, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Mariambai, Administratrix of Hassan Jan Mahomed, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Messrs Dikshit and Dhunjisha have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot, one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs, DIKSHIT AND DHUNJISHA.
(Applicants.)

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.
Acting Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."

The Genuine Articles Very Choice,

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATEST NOVELTY by Raphel Tuck for 1901, Post Cards of our EMPEROR EDWARD VII and QUEEN ALEXANDRA in Artistic Color, only One Anna each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE—A pure wholesome and refreshing drink for the hot weather Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hdkf. Scarfs, Latest Styles for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

KINORA is the simplest machine showing animated pictures at the low cost of Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN GOVERNESS to teach a girl of seven years of age, English Kindergarten system, sewing, drawing, music and singing. Apply "W" care of this paper. Terms to be made on application.

WANTED a CLERK for the Bombay Art Society, who must devote his whole time to the Service of the Society. Salary 45 Rupees per month.—Apply to the Hony. Secy. Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on or before 1st of June, 1901.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

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				PRINCESS	,,	1	8

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Bentwood New Furniture, Iron Safes, Majolica, and Terra Cotta ware etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following goods, consisting of:—

New bentwood furniture such as light, arm, revolving, office and easy chairs, sofas, reclining couches, marble top and side tables, hatstand, enamelled pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinets, handsome majolica, terracotta and Bohemian glass table ornaments, time-pieces and clocks, American platedware, Japanese jardiniers with flowerpots, English-made furniture, Austrian safes of sizes, phonographs complete, folding harmonium, ladies and gent's new bicycles, etc.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGAREE MOHOLLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Khooba Subia and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Ghachee Alli Ismail, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Ghogaree Moholla, containing by admeasurement 72 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6212 and street Nos. 139, 141, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 875, new No. 8039, old Survey No. 1656, and new Survey No. 2-954, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Ghogaree Moholla, on the north by the property of Haji Abdool Rahiman, and on the south by the property of Abdool Rahiman Coachman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Grant Road Railway Station, down platform, below the Railway Bridge, in the bungalow of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Hiramaneck, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, Milner's fire-proof safe 36 by 27 by 27 inches, on stand, books, semi-grand piano by Brinsmead in good order, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English-made victoria by Windover, handsome grey Hungarian mare, harness, bronze light lamps, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 pair brown colour horses, 14-3, go in single and double harness.
2 sets of harness complete in good condition.
1 bay Arab horse very serviceable and hard working.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and neat substantial household furniture made by John Roberts consisting of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, 1 drawing-room table and teapoys, book case, lady's secretary, ottoman, sofa, corner whatnots, chairs, writing table, tiffin basket, wash-hand and dressing tables, iron bedsteads, complete, wardrobe, chest of drawers, etc., the property of R. L. TREVITHICK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

SALE OF 50 BARRELS LUBRICATING OIL.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Mashona.

10 barrels Ia India cylinder oil, about 493 gallons.
10 barrels finest Bombay engine oil, 502 gallons.
10 barrels very best Australian machinery oil, 504 gallons
10 barrels Ia India car oil, 505 gallons.
10 barrels best Suez loco. oil, 517 gallons.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods,

1 Chubb's fire proof safe on stand,
1 Milner's fire-proof safe on stand,
1 Mahogany cottage piano by C. Marcks and Co.
1 Mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer.
1 Mahogany cottage piano.
1 D.B. 577 express rifle, I D B C. F. 12 bore gun in case and I S B-380 Rook rifle, all accurate weapons.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Samabai alias Kooverbai, widow of Kanji Lowji, consisting of iron safes, wooden boxes, globe lamps, pictures benches, cupboards, copper and brass utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 gent's bicycle with Silverking lamp, stand, etc.
4 handsome vis-a-vis with lamps.
1 second hand brougham.
1 light dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED PATAKWADI.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Thucker Toolsidass Mudunjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Withoba Suntram Khurad the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 7th day of March, 1895, and 17th day of June, 1899, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Patakwadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1150 and Street Nos. 3, 32 and 34, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or there abouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimtoolla Bhorjeebhoy, on the west by the house of Ebrahim Habibooll, on the north by the house of Nana Naroo Sakarkar, and on the south by the said Patakwadi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND CHAWL AT COORLA AND LAND AT ANDHERI IN SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. N. A. Hormasjee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., the following immoveable properties in two separate lots:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with five Blocks of pucca built chawls containing 92 rooms in all, situate, lying and being at Coorla in Salsette in the Thana Collectorate, opposite the Coorla Mills, containing by admeasurement 5,123 square yards, and bounded as follows: on the north partly by the batty ground of Thacker Raghavji Pitambar and partly by the hilly ground of Ardesher Hormusjee, on the south partly by the batty field of Purshotam Nebha and partly by the Bhaut ground and grass ground of Alexia Rodrigues, on the east by a passage and on the west by the road leading from Thana to Bombay.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, Taluka Salsette (Shasti), and Zilla Thana sub-district Bandora, bearing Survey No. 61, Sub No. 0, containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 5 gunthas, that is 41,411 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the road leading to Ghod Bunder, on or towards the west by the lands of Rughunath Puttaji and Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel, on or towards the north by the land and fence of Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel being survey No. 64, and on or towards the south by the village named Vile belonging to Ardeser Jehangir Wadia and land belonging to Dorabji Hosangji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application shall be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office No. 28, Church Gate Street, where the title deeds of the properties can also be inspected,

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL FIRST ROW.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Juggonath Luxumon and Wasudew Juggonath the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Bhaoo Shivram Sinday Teli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Mori language dated the 16th day of December, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill First Row, in Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 48 feet in length and 7-4-2 feet in breadth or thereabouts assessed under B. Ward No. 3901, street No. 23 and old Ward No. 66, and bounded on the east by Nowrojee Hill First Row, on the west by the house of Thucker Jairam Bhanjee, on the north by the ground of Manock Waman Koli and on the south by the house of Manock Govind Koli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN BASIC STEEL RODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Victoria Dock, Warehouse No. 10, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Madho Ram and Fatehchand Yarelal of Delhi:—

398 bundles German Basic Steel Rods landed ex s. s. Rheinfels.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 3rd May, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

SALE OF 590 BAGS ALMOND.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1901, sell by Public Auction at the godown opposite their sales rooms, 21, Medows Street, at 3 p.m. the following:—

By order of Messrs. S. Narsea and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Govindjee Laljee of Kharak Bazar—

590 bags each about 1 cwt hard shell almond imported from Marseilles.

Will be sold in small lots to suit intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away the next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May. 1901.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No. 39-43 at Pirkhan Lane, and house No. 131-137 at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, one large oil painting of H. H. the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda 10×6 1-2 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, COW, &c.

Under instructions from the Executor, and Trustee of the late Bai Jainabai, daughter of the late Fazulbhoy Hubibbhoy, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

2 horses, 2 carriages, 1 cow, 2 heifers, and 2 she goats.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature open quarter rubber-tyred brougham.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
On account and risk of Mr. Dayal Moolji—
1 chestnut waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT MALAD.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Anandrao Narayen Dabholker, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Manmohandass Jaikisondass and Choonilal Jaikisondass, under the power of sale reserved to him in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 20th June, 1893, the following property:—

All those several pieces of land or batty fields, situate at Mowjay Vudwan Turf, Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following survey numbers, with their respective areas and the amount of Toka payable in respect of such lot marked opposite the same, viz:—

Plot.	Survey No.	Acre.	Guntas.	Rs.
1	1	7	38 3-4	33
1	2	5	22 1-2	27
1	3	8	4	24 1-2
1	4	5	7 1-4	25 1-2
1	5	14	37 1-2	29
1	6	9	31 1-4	58 1-2
1	7	10	3-4	36-1-2
1	8	7	10 1-4	41
1	9	7	25-1-4	43
1	10	11	17	62
1	11	7	24-1-2	37
		95	183 9	443

The said several pieces of land together are bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the batty land of Madhavrao Bhasker registered under Survey No. 12, on the west by the land of the said Madhavrao Bhasker called gavator and the boundary of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad, and on the north by the boundary of Akoorly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., or the Undersigned.

N. B.—The property will be put up for sale in such convenient lots as shall be required by intending purchasers at the time of the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eldon Road, Fort, next to the National Bank and above Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani's Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome pictures and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one rosewood grand piano by F. Kaim and Sohn, a handsome strong F. B. Victoria by "Kindover" on C. spring, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, sets of harness, one Zanzibar parrot, and books, &c., the property of W. R. HAMILTON, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

Auction Sale of valuable piece of land suitable for building bungalow, on the foreshore at Versawa.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned, a large piece of land at Versawa foreshore admeasuring about 2,510 sq. yds. best situation, open on all four sides suitable for a large bungalow, in front of Mr. Dinshaw Talati's bungalow.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1901.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND...................	,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..............	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital...........	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum,
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 3 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 2,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 7-16	unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 9-16	
Bar Silver in London	27 3-16	
New York	59 1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	
,, New York	4·88 7-8 plus 1-2	
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchanged
,, Short London Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do

Rapeseed, Brown, business done May-June ... 37s. 9d. = plus 3d. Tone firm.

Linseed, business done, May-June ..51s. 6d. = plus 3d. Tone dull.

At the periodical Bidding for Council Bills on India—

Rs. 16,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 41,40,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 2,30,000 ,, to Madras.
Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 9 per cent.

Average rate of allotment, 15·94.

Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 67,30,000.

Amount to be allotted, next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm this morning with Bank Telegraphic offering at 1s 4d. and demand at 1s. 4 1-32d in one direction for cash and 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d. for bills, the latter rate becoming general not long after opening. A large business was done for this and next mail at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for the last mail in this month.

There was comparatively little done in telegraphic at 1s. 4d. but at 1-32d. higher for demand for the mail there was a fair enquiry.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4d.
Do Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 month sight credits	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do ,, ,, Francs	170 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days sight	197
Hongkong Do.	144
Japan Do	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94 3-8 ready and Rs. 95-13 for the Settlement, improving during the day to Rs. 94 5-8 and Rs. 95-2 respectively, closing steady.

The local Banks have been buyers of ready paper which has absorbed the surplus which was the cause of yesterday's heavy fall.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is dull and drooping with little business doing.

	Rs.
National Bank of India	325
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	1,600

FREIGHTS.

The market is very weak with a downward tendency principally caused by agents chartering steamers on their own account and which are now being pressed on the market. The tonnage now chartered is in excess of May requirements. Sales have been made for Dunkirk at 15s, a large line for Antwerp at 14s. May loading and there is a good business doing for Hamburg at 14s. 6d.

COALS.

No change in the market and nothing to report.

WHEAT.

The market is easier at Rs. 4-8-3 for white Delhi this month.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is steady with business doing at Rs. 8-14 to 8-15.

RAPE SEED.—For Brown Delhi the market is slightly easier at Rs. 6-5 with business passing at the rate. Brown Cownpore is one anna lower at Rs. 6-4 Yellow Cownpore is firm at Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-6 and Yellow Guzerat quoted Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14.

POPPY SEED.—The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-11-6 with a small business passing.

CASTOR SEED, is rather quieter at Rs. 33-4.

GINGELLY SEED unchanged and prices nominal.

COTTON.

The market opened quiet with little or no difference in prices of ready cotton or of contracts. The enquiry was only on a moderate scale and considerably less business was reported than the last few days. Sellers are willing enough to go on at previous rates but buyers are inclined to hold off in hopes of lower prices :—

	Rs.
F. G. U. G. Khandeish	157
Good S. G. Dharwar	194
Good Westerns	184
Good Bhownugger	164 1-2

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Sport 4 17-32d. = —1-16. Egyptian Fair Brown, 6 1-16d = —1-8d. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

May.	May-June,	Aug-Sept	Nov-Dec, G. O. E.
4·25	4·25	4·20	3·63
—3·64	—3·64	...	...

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000	bales
Do. last year	9,000	,,
Export to Great Britain	7,000	,,
Exports to Continent	36,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16	= unchanged
Futures month of July	7·64	= plus 4
Do. do. Dec	7·15	= plus 3

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 1st May, 1901 :—

Cotton	5,496	bales.
Wheat	4,863	cwts.
Linseed	13,704	,,
Rapeseed	26,578	,,
Gingellyseed	3,358	,,
Poppyseed	5,850	,,
Groundnuts	67	,,
Castorseed	8,958	,,
Rice	709	,,
Myrabolams	673	,,

COLONEL DEANE, who is now engaged in thrashing out matters connected with the new Frontier Province, will pay a short visit to Simla before returning to his post in Kashmir.

MR. W. ALMON, first Assistant Collector of Customs Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months and ten days.

THE Government of India sanctioned the installation of the Jewell system of filtration in connection with the water-supply for the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, at an approximate initial cost of Rs. 50,000. It is estimated that the annual cost of working the filters will not exceed Rs. 3,500.

THE Bishop of Worcester, though he will soon be eighty, is not the oldest bishop. He has three seniors among the bishops. The Bishop of Gloucester was born in the same year as Queen Victoria, and is now therefore eighty-two, and he is followed closely by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Llandaff, both of whom were born in 1821. The end of this year, if all these bishops are still with us, will see a quartette of octogenarians on the episcopal bench—probably a unique spectacle.

MR. NEEDHAM'S interesting attempt to trace the course of the Dihong up to Gyala-Sidong in Thibet from the British territory has failed, two specially-trained Gurkha surveyors, who were making the journey upwards, having been turned back by hill tribe savages on various grounds, chief among which is alleged the fear of the Thibetans. The native interpreter, who accompanied the party, was killed by falling over a precipice. The surveyors mapped forty square miles of country and saw fifty miles of river inside the gorge. Mr. Needham intends to make another attempt next November.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m., High water, 11-32, 11-10a. Low water, 4-35m., 5-5a.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 19th April, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Sir Waghjee Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Graham's Buildings, 4 p. m.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Ardeshir Sorabsha Paymaster, L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), L.M. (Roto), has been appointed to act as Chief Medical Officer, Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway, vice Dr. Bhadur K. Nariman, who has been appointed Chief Inspector of hospitals in the North-West Provinces.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of this authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings, Mr. S. Rebsch in the chair. Some important items were discussed at the time, but they were not allowed to be reported, as the publication of them was deemed prejudical to the interests of the Trust. The board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

FIVE ORPHAN GIRLS MISSING.—Mrs. J. K. Peterson, Matron of the Vanguard Orphanage, Mahim, reports to the Police that five of the orphan girls, named Soni, Sundri, Bagi, Aiye, and Hirani, aged between 13 and 6 years, absconded from the Orphanage yesterday and have not yet been found. They were brought from Pandita Ramabai's school in Khedgaon. The information has been circulated to different police stations.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening while a pair of horses were being led along the Queen's road, near the Cooperage, a carriage belonging to Mr. Jivanji Gazdar, proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, overtook them, when one of the horses shied, causing the horse of Mr. Jivanji to take fright and bolt. It ran into the Wodehouse Bridge railings, where the horse fell down, smashing the carriage and shaking the occupants.

NURSES' FUND.—The Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Fund for providing trained Nurses :—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,995 ; Messrs. Vishram Ebram, and Co. Rs. 25 ; The Hon. Mr. Phirozsha M. Mehta, Rs. 100 ; Dr. John Pollen, I. C. S. (additional) Rs. 10 ; Lieut Col. W. G. H. Henderson, I. M. S., Rs. 50 ; Messrs. Ruttonsee Denso and Co. Rs. 25 ; Messrs. Byrne Nanjee and Co. Rs. 30 ; Total Rs. 4,235 ; Subscriptions should be sent to the Surgeon in charge.

DOCK AND HARBOUR ACCIDENTS.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bhima Rama, aged 30. It appeared that the deceased was jammed between two boats in the harbour, and suffered internal injuries. He died immediately afterwards.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Another inquest was held yesterday in the Sassoon Dock on the body of a man, name unknown. His body was found stuck in the mud in the Sassoon Dock. No one came forward to identify the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

FATAL ASSAULT CASE.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Lakhman Mowjee, a carpenter, was again charged with causing the death of Jagjiwan Manjee, on the 12th ult. by smashing his head and face with a spade. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. The evidence of Moti, the accused's wife, and of Dr. Gillespie, House Surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital, was recorded, and the further enquiry was adjourned till the 14th instant.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Vithu Gangaram, a cooly, residing at Picket road, reported to the Police that at 4 p.m. on Sunday last he was taken by a man from the Crawford Market, who wanted him to carry some things to Byculla and to eat with him near the Byculla Station. About 10 o'clock at night, while on the De Lisle Road, the man, whom the complainant does not know, seized him by the hand and took off his silver keera (armlet) valued at Rs. 6. The man also put his hand over the complainant's mouth and took four annas from his handkerchief and bolted. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

QUARRELLING AT THE WATER PIPE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of a case in which Mrs. Lilly Turkul Toba, a young Jewess, charged Costian Gabriel and two other Goanese women, and Caetan Fernandes, a Goanese man servant, with assault and using abusive language. Mr. Colah, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. The complainant, who lives in 22 Frere Road, stated that early in the morning of the 23rd ult. she asked one of the accused to shut off the water pipe. On her refusal to do so, complainant went down to the pipe and was assaulted by the four accused. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20, Rs. 10, Rs. 10, and Rs. 15, respectively.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes, on May 1 :—The Mohurum festival which lasted for twelve days ended last evening. The roads began to be thronged from about 2 p.m., when the taboots were paraded in the streets. The procession reached the cotton market about 8 p.m. on their way to the sea shore. Towards evening a smart shower of rain interfered with the gathering, which terminated at 9 p.m. There were about 40 taboots in all. An abundant crop of mangoes was expected this year but the frost destroyed the flowers.—A ghastly incident occurred yesterday morning at Bhownagar. A Kunbi woman was stabbed in the abdomen by her husband, whose protection she had left. She bled profusely, and is lying in a precarious state in the Takhtasingji Hospital. The Kunbi is under arrest.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, who is going on a year's furlough, received eulogiums which he amply deserved, at the last meetings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, but I regret to state that none of the speakers said anything in praise of his financial abilities. Mr. Harvey by his special financial capability relieved the over-taxed ratepayers of two per cent. of burden, a highly satisfactory reduction at a time when the Municipal coffers are overdrained by enormous plague expenses. I thank Mr. Harvey most sincerely on the eve of his departure, and trust on his return he may be able to relieve us further from over-taxation. Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed Post Office :—

Allard A
Allen Mrs
Barrett P G
Bharamjee B D
Blow T B
Bode Rud
Brener M Miss
Cassula N
Daly W
Dubas F C
Duffy M L Miss
Epschtein Fane Miss
Fernandes K M
Ford M Miss
Fretmaw R Miss
George W E
Gibson Geo
Goldberg J
Gunda Singh
Hailes N Miss
Haskayne W Miss
Hepper H M
Hepstein H
Hillgott T Miss
Kumerling T
Lauber Jacob
Lingham A B
Maybury B Miss
McLachlan J
Meer Sina Miss
Mouradian M
Nimmer Mein
North P B
Reuther A
Sauft Leon
Sollasky C
Scott A C Miss
Sessa A
Simovich V Mrs
Skulnik J R Mrs
Soares N
Spicier Adela Mrs
Stevens Miss
Tahu Motel
Town A H
Tuckey Miss
Turner Miss
Upton T G
Willoughby H Mrs

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 30 was 1,390, giving a death-rate of 91·20 per annum per thousand as against 116·68 the corresponding period of last year, and 62·13 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 192 died from fevers ; 403, plague ; 9, small-pox ; 5, measles ; 4, cholera ; 4, leprosy ; 147, phthisis ; 67, diseases of the nervous system ; 206, affections of the respiratory organs ; 54, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery ; 38, still-born ; 100, old age and debility ; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 41 ; Brahmin, 36 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu, of other caste, 875 ; Hindu low caste, 130 ; Musalman, 226 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 8 ; Native Christian, 26 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5, Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 146, as against 192 the corresponding period of last year, and 180 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 30th April are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 9 feet 10 4-5 in. against 8 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas, respectively. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 11, of jowari 19, of bajri 14, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 38 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 5 feet 8 2-5 inches against 3 feet 10 4-5 inches on same date last year. Eighteen cents of rain during week at Mehar. Rainfall not beneficial to crops. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Locusts appeared in 4 talukas, but did no damage to crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat 15 1-2, of barley 22, jowari 24, of bajri 21 and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed except in Shadapur, Moro, Hala, Naushahro and Kandiaro talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops ten annas. Cattle in good condition in 8 talukas and in fair condition in 4 talukas. Price of rice varying from 9 to 24, of bajri from 16 to 24, of jowari from 14 to 27 and of wheat from 10 to 17 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 25 cents a Thul, and 26 cwts. at Jacobabad. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Estimated out turn of karif crops 8 annas in and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 27 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 24 seers 8 chataks, of wheat 13 seers, and of rice 8 seers 14 chataks her rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Adnawe cultivation in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat varying from 12 to 18, of rice from 19 to 21, of jowari from 20 to 24 and of bajri from 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 27th April 1901).—Picking of cotton nearly completed. Standing hot weather crops in good condion. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19 seers, of bajri 16 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 12 seers 40 tolas and of rice, 2nd sort, 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Fodder-supply ample. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 17 3-4 and of maize 17 1-4 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 29th April 1901).—Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed) Reaping of gram and wheat in progress. Cotton-picking continues in Thasra taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of bajri 8 to 12, of paddy 1 to 3, of bavto 1 to 6, of kodra 1 to 4 and of jowari 6 to 10 annas. Forecast of rabi crops poor. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Broach.—Standing crops of cotton in good condition, except in Vagra taluka. Cotton-picking and threshing of wheat continue in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of bajri 9 annas, of jowari 7 annas, of wheat 4 annas, of cotton 6 annas and of lang 6 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains steady.

Surat.—Rain during week 1 inch 26 cents at Surat. Standing crops in fair condition. Cotton picking nearly completed in Olpad, Chorasi and Mandvi talukas. Lands being prepared for next season in Jalalpor, Pardi, Bardoli, Mandvi and Chikhli talukas. Estimate of outturn of cotton 8 to 12 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of jowari and tur-dal risen from 17 seers 5 chataks and 6 seers 11 chataks to 16 seers 10 chataks and 6 seers 8 chataks, respectively. Prices of other food-grains and of grass and karbi stationary.

Colaba Bombay).—Four cents of rain on 25th. Temperature normal on 24th ; abnormal temperature 2° warm on 25th, 26th and 28th and 3° warm on 27th and 29th and 4° warm on 30th. Vapour in air normal thoughout the week, except on 25th and 27th when it was excessive. Wind normal on 24th and 26th ; abnormal wind from north on 25th, from south-south-east on 27th and 30th, from south-east on 28th, and from east-south-east on 29th. Distant lightning on 29th and 30th, thunder and lightning on 27th and thunderstorm on 28th.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Burning of rab in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost steady.

Colaba.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Burning of rab in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 8 cents. at Devgad, 52 cents at Rajapur and 10 cents at Ratnagiri. Reaping of rabi crops nearly over. Burning of rab and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has fallen at Guhegar. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 12 seers 9 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 45 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 74 tolas per rupee and in the districts varying from 12 seers 65 tolas at Vengurla to 16 seers 59 3-4 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Harvesting of rabi crops in bagayat lands nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of bajri 12 annas, of jowari 9 annas and of rice 7 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain generally wanted. Harvesting of rabi crops in irrigated lands in progress in Nasik taluka. Threshing of rabi crops continues in Dindori and Nandgaon talukas. Standing bagayat rabi crops in good condition in Dindori, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Threshing of nagli continues in Peint taluka and rab-burning in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat crops 3 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition, scarcity of water felt in Yeol and Nandgaon talukas. Price of rice at Nasik 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 64 tolas and of bajri 13 seers 33 1-2 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain during week in 4 talukas varying from 4 to 39 cents. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Water-suply getting scanty in 4 talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week 1 inch 11 cents at Poona, 66 cents at Indapur, 3 cents at Khed, 27 cents at Bhimthadi, 14 cents at Maval, 37 cents at Mulsni and 5 cents at Dhond. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 8 annas in the western portion of the district and 2 to 6 annas elsewhere. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 8 annas in Junnar, Khed and Bhimthadi talukas and 2 to 4 annas elsewhere. Water-supply scanty in Purandhar, Indapur and Sirur talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 27 lbs, 24 tolas, of Jowari 31 lbs, 34 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 27th April 1901) Rain during week 6 cents at Sholapur, 75 cents. at Pandharpur, 57 cents. at Sangola and 35 cents. at Malsiras. Reaping of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops in irrigated lands 5 annas in Sholapur, 8 annas in Barsi, 2 annas in Madha, 2 annas in Karmala, 3 annas in Pandharpur, 4 annas in Sangola and 2 annas in Malsiras. Fodder-supply sufficient for the present. Cattle still in good condition. Price of jowari fallen in Barsi and Madha talukas, risen in Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas and stationary in Pandharpur taluka. Price of rice at Sholapur 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 14 seers 5 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks and of bajri 15 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Price of dry karb. Re. 1 per 100 bundies.

Satara.—Rain during week 14 cents. at Karad, 10 cents. at Valva, 8 cents. at Satara, 5 cents. at Wai, 22 cents. at Javli, 75 cents. at Khanapur, 49 cents. at Man, 1 inch 52 cents Patan, 23 cents. at Khatav, 8 cents. at Shirala and 27 cents. at Khandala. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Estimate of outturn of jowari 4 to 6 annas, of bajri 6 to 8 annas and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari at Satara 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of bajri 24 lbs. 39 tolas, of grass 125 lbs, and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 18 cents, at Bijapur, 65 cents. at Bagalkot 80 cents. at Hungund, 8 cents. at Bagevadi and 3 cents. at Badami. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Cattle being sold for want of fodder. Average price of jowari 12 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 8 chataks, of rice, second sort, 9 seers 1 chatak and of tur-dal 6 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 151 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 48 cents. at Gokak, 1 inch 23 cents. at Hukeri and below 1 inch elsewhere. Lands being prepared for next season everywhere. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Water-supply deficient in Chikodi and Gokak talukas and Murgod putha. Cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 4 cent. at Gadag, 10 cents. at Bankapur, 2 cents. at. Raneebennur, 3 cents. at Hangal and 23 cents. at Kod. Picking of cotton completed. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Supply of water deficient in five talukas and of fodder in one taluka. Price of jowari at Dharwar 26 lbs, 17 tolas per rupee and of karbi 5 annas per 100 lbs.

Kanara.—Rain during week 83 cents, at Karwar 38 cents, at Ancola, 86 cents. at Kumta, 30 cents. at Honavar, 8 cents. at Bhatkal, 10 cents. at Yellapur, 37 cents. at Halyal and 1 inch 60 cents. at Supa. Harvesting of sugarcane continues in Kumta taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over in coast talucas Lands being prepared for next season in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Estimated outturn of early rice 10 annas in coast talukas and Mundgod ; and Supapethas and 12 annas in Siddapur taluka, 9 annas in Sirsi taluka and 8 annas in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas. Average yield of late crops 7 annas. Price of rice at Karwar 22 lbs. and of ragi 27 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Cotton-picking and preparation of lands for next season progressing. Estimated outturn of crops 7 to 10 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Average price of wheat, first sort, 13 seers 21 tolas, second sort, 13 seers 73 tolas of bajri, of first sort, 13 seers 26 tolas, second sort, 16 seers, 16 tolas. of jowari, first sort, 14 seers 43 tolas, second sort, 12 seers 25 tolas and of gram 11 seers 34 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Harvesting of cotton and wheat completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Price of bajri 10 and of jowari 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Cotton-picking continues in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 34, of jowari 36, of wheat 25, of rice, superior, 13, and of rice, inferior, 25 lbs. per rupee.

POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

RESTRICTION OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

THE Deccan Sabha has forwarded a representation to Government on the subject of limiting the admission of students desirous of studying Civil Engineering. It states :—

. . . . Till the close of last year there was no numerical limit imposed upon the admissions into this College, all who wished to join it being permitted to do so, provided they had passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University or a corresponding Examination of some other University. On the 6th December 1900, the Principal of the Science College, acting in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, issued a notification that "owing to increase in numbers it has been decided to hold a competitive examination commencing on January 7th for admission into the Engineering Branch of the College. Forty students will be admitted." This was the first intimation that the public had of the intention of the authorities to restrict the number of admissions into the College. .... In February last questions were asked in the Legislative Council by several non-official members with the view of drawing the attention of Government to the matter and in the hope of eliciting some assurance from Government which might have the effect of allaying popular apprehensions. In reply to these questions, Government laid on the table of the Council a paper in which the circumstances that led the College authorities to restrict admissions were stated at some length but which omitted all reference to the future policy of Government in the matter. This silence of Government has produced a general impression that it is intended to adhere in future to the policy of restricting the numbers, and it has deepened the dissatisfaction already existing in the public mind. The Sabha, therefore, deems it to be its duty now to approach the Government with the humble prayer that Government will be pleased to reconsider the whole subject and either make permanent additions to the building of the College of Science or in other ways secure increased accommodation for the classes and thus render unnecessary a limitation of the numbers attending the College.

The paper laid on the Council table in February last contains the following statement of the circumstances which led the Principal of the College to issue his Notification :—"It is only in the last three years that there has been such an increase in the numbers in the Civil Engineering Branch as to cause anxiety. During the period of 10 years from 1888-89 to 1898-99, the number never rose above 76, but in 1898-99 there were 100 students in the Engineering classes and the Principal, Mr. Beale, then pointed out in his Annual Report that owing to the crowded condition of the Drawing Hall and Chemical and Physical Labouratories, it would be necessary to to place some limit on the admission of students to the College.

His remarks are published at page XLIX of the appendices to the printed report of the Department for 1898-99. "In 1899-1900 the number of students increased to 114, of whom 24 were from Universities outside the Presidency. The question of accommodation was therefore pressed upon the attention of the Principal, but it was necessary to await the results of the University Examinations in Engineering before any action could be taken with a view to limit admissions. The result of the examinations showed that the 2nd and 3rd years' classes would be unusually large, and it became imperative to limit the dimensions of the Junior Class, to which it was certain that a number of students who had failed in their 1st year's examination would return.

Now the Council of the Sabha begs leave to take exception to the selection of the year 1888-89 as the starting year for purposes of this comparison. A reference to the Director of Public Instruction's Reports for the four years immediately preceding 1888 89, i. e., from 1884-85 to 1887-88, will show that during those years the numbers were quite as large as during the last three years, and in one year, i. e., 1886-87, the number was even larger than it has ever been, including this year. The numbers attending the College from 1884—85 to 1887-88 were as follow :—1884-85—102, 1885-86—116, 1886-87—153, 1887-88—106. In all these four years, therefore, the number of students was larger than that in the year 1898-99, when Mr. Beale suggested that some limit should be placed on the admission of students to the College. And the Sabha respectfully submits that the statement of Government that "it is only in the last three years that there has been such an increase in the numbers in the Civil Engineering Branch as to cause auxiety" is not borne out by the facts contained in the Director of Public Instruction's Reports. The Sabha, however, readily admits that the accommodation at present set apart for the different classes in the College is inadequate for their growing needs, but the solution of this difficulty the Sabha humbly thinks, ought to be sought, not in the restriction of numbers, but in the increase of this accommodation. . . . . The Sabha, therefore, respectfully prays that Government will be pleased to order permanent additions to the building of the College of Science so as to provide the increased accommodation that has now become necessary. Even the present building as it stands, is the Sabha begs leave to point out, capable of accommodating more students than are attending the College at present. The number of students attending the College this year is 130 which is a smaller number than that for which accomodation was found by the College authorities in the year 1886-1887. The Sabha understand that a portion of a College building is occupied by the principal for his private residence. There are no students residing in or near the College itself has no the residence of the Principal in the College itself has no disciplinary value but is purely a matter of his own personal convenience. The Principal, moreover, pays no rent to Government, as the Principal of the Deccan College does for the building which he occupies. If the rooms, which are at present used by the Principal of the College of Science, be made available for the more legitimate purposes of the College, the Sabha understands that it will be possible for the College to accommodate from 40 to 50 more students . . . . . If Government think it necessary to show special consideration to the Principal of the College of Science in the matter of house accommodation, there is nothing to prevent them from hiring a bunglow close to the College and placing it at his disposal. But the Sabha respectfully ventures to submit that it is not fair to the public of this Presidency that a portion of this College should be used for purposes of private residence when admission has to be refused to large numbers of qualified youths on the score that there is no accommodation available for them.

MR. R. A. LAMB, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for four months.

LIEUT-COL. W. B. FERRIS, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha has been granted furlough for six months, combined with two months' leave on full pay as a concession for famine duty, from the 1st inst.

MR. A. E. L. EMANEUL, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector in the Ahmedabad District, has been appointed a First Class Magistrate in that district.

MR. J. W. S. DRACUP, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted privilege for one month from the 6th instant, subsequently. Mr. A. W. Leoter acts during the absence of Mr. Dracup.

MR. C. S. MACKENZIE has been appointed to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer working Plans C. C., with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Professor of Forestry at the Poona College of Science.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, Collector of Surat, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days in combination with furlough for nine months and eight days.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Yanariva, 2,151 tons, Captain A Smith, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J Metcalfe, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain G Kamfjord, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 15th April, with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain W Chapman, will sail to-day, for Hull, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt and Mrs Laing, Mr and Miss Laing, Mr Chubildas, Mr Galpin, Mrs Leans, Miss Whyte, Mr Gribbin and 5 children and Miss Miloy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL."

Rangon River—Elephant Point Lights—Intended alteration in position of.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that it is intended to remove on 22nd March 1901 the lights at Elephant Point 150 feet to the southward on the same line of bearings. This Notice affects the following Admiralty publications :—Chart Rangoon River and approaches, No. 833 ; Bay of Bengal Pilot, Second Edition 1892, page 325, and List of Lights, Part VI, 1900 No. 367."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Clive		Warden	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Pigion		de Satgi			Royal Navy
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Bombay	2040	Monat			A Montochoff & Co
Henzada	1341	Howden			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith	Calcutta		M M & Co
Uskmoor	2305	Davies			W & A G & Co
Khandalla	933	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Morgan			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co
Investigator		Heming			R I Marine
Yarrowdale	1908	Geddes			P & O Co
Shandon	2467	Anstey			W & A G & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hirst			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macleod	1538	Lennox	Hamburg	7-5	F M & Co
B	Tokio	3828	Jones	Karachi	7-5	F M & Co
C	Southgate	2378	Thompson	Amsterdam	11-5	Ralli Bros
D	Scotia	1834	Garrick	Liverpool	4-5	W A G & Co
F	Methley Hall	2236	Buck	Karachi	4-5	K N & Co
G	Naseri	962	Davison	Jeddah	4-5	B & P S N Co
K	Foreric	2595	White	Antwerp	4-5	F M & Co
M	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
N	Nankin	2557	Benton	China	11-5	P & O Co
O	Knarisbo	2019	Tyson	Liverpool	11-5	Bombay Co
P	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hull	2-5	J Mackintosh
Q	Kelvindale	2000	Bradley	Hull	2-5	W A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	4-5	Sprd & Co
Courland	992	Miller	Jamnagar	2-5	Do.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Mangalore	3-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Assyria	4093	Blight	Antwerp	11-5	W & A G & Co
3	Bohemia	2060	Lindquister	Dunkirk	11-5	W & A G & Co
4	Karachi	2317	Liddle	Havre	7-5	Bombay Co
5	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	London	4-5	F Forbes
6	Mazagon	3279	Cockman	China, &c	4-5	P & O Co
8	Pekin	2522	Fox	China	3-5	P & O Co
10	Wartburg	3516	Zittlosen	Hamburg	8-5	Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	2529	Gordon	London	4-5	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	3-5	M M & Co
16	Esmaralda bq.	673	Pederson	Melbourne	11 5	O & Okell

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	7-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Terrier s	Kamfjord	Bangkok, April 15

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Chanda s	MacLean	Persian Gulf
	Barbara s	Voss	Liverpool, &c
	Natal s	Boice	Yokohama
	Khandala s	Metcalfe	Persian Gulf
	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pekin, Fox, for Yokohama.
,, Florida, Chapman, for Hull.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—35 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—3 casks ink and 43 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally ; 19 bales paper, Thacker and Co ; 211 cases provision, &c, D Dadabhoy ; 48 drums disinfecting fluid, 3 casks glassware and 1 case medicine, Phillips and Co.

Peninsular s—36 packages papers, ink and envelopes, H Abdoolally ; 75 cases wines and 35 cases champagne, D Cowasjee ; 16 packages chemicals, Nadkarni and Co ; 95 cases wine and 30 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy ; 20 cases liqueurs, 1 pipe, 37 cases and 2 hogsheads wines and 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—3 cases eau-de-cologne, Jehangir B Petit and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—1 cask brandy, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—120 cwt turmeric, Bauer and Krause ; 10 bales wool and 48 bales goat hair, Rahimbhoy Fazal ; 1,106 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher ; 200 cwt old copper, Killick Nixon and Co ; 204 cwt cotton, G Liladhar and Co ; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 40 bales wool, M Ruttonsey.

Scotia s—93 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

Knarisbro s—5,400 cwt cottonseed and 489 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwt cotton seed, Canjee Parbat and Co ; 4,000 cwt cotton seed, D M Doongajee ; 47 bales wool D Nagjee ; 200 cwt rope yarn, Mooljee Hurridas.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

City of London s—161 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co ; 15 cwt turmeric, S Goolam Hoosen, 12 bales hide, Croft Mody and Co ; 100 cwt olibanum, R Dossa and Co ; 20 bales woollen carpets, 40 bundles fibre matting, S J Tellery and Co ; 100 cwt dry chillies, N Meanie and Co ; 1 potrosa oil, K B Sajan.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Lucknow s—7 bales woolen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreric s—1000 cwt poppy seed, 2901 cwt rapeseed. A Blascheck & Co 4000 cwt ropeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2000 cwt ropeseed, Wagjee Bechar.

Assyria s—100 bales hemp, Gordhandas Nathoo ; 1075 bales cotton, 5500 cwt, poppy seed, and 8838 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 350 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 4000 cwt rapeseed Forbes, Forbes and Co. 4000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co ; 995 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bohemia s—2,001 cwt popyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 1,202 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri , 4,000 cwt poppyseed, M Rambhaghat.

FOR HAVRE.

Karachi s—2,000 cwt poppyseed and 4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wartburg s—1,780 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Southgate s—2,009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Uskmoor s—32,000 cwt rapeseed and 24,250 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macleod s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 92 cwt gum, G Tejpal ; 2007 myrabollams, Waggie Bechor ; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 200 bales cotton fly, M Mooljee ; 400 cwt gum, H Virdhore ; 850 cwt myrabollams, Cossur and Co ; 239 cwt gum, J Premji.

Wartburg s—60 cwt kardi seeds, B Nazir and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 85 cwt buffalo horns, L Hassane.

FOR HULL.

Florida s—2000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Parramatta s—280 twist, Talati and Co ; 232 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—1,185 bales cotton. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO

IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

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Cash Rs. 176,

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

WONDERFUL RINGS, MARVELLOUS CURE for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, &c.

IT CURES HYSTERIA of any nature and of any standing, most effectually and radically, by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. We must strongly state that this is a new invention in the world. Most inveterate cases in which all hopes of recovery had been given up, have been thoroughly cured by its Electric power. It also cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Debility, Nervousness, Gout, Sores, Toothache, Weakness, Headache, Aches, Diarrhœa, Fever, Lumbago, Spinal Paralysis, Rheumatism, Consumption, Skin Disease, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, within a short period and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Colic, Palpitation, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases. It is also a safe-guard against infection during epidemics, or against contagious diseases. No household should be without it. Price Re. 1 each. Dozen Rs. 10. Apply to KING WILLIAMS and GOSCH, Merchants and Agents, 5-3, Cornwallis St. Calcutta.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS.

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI

AND

DR. R. F. SEERVAI,

SURGEON-DENTISTS,

No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,

Opposite the General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE WEATHER.

The Port Officer of Bombay, yesterday, received the following message from Simla:—

Disturbance passed away and winds come back normal direction; weather apparently quiet.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk in some places. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest in North-West Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the reporting area and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa and Jacobabad and the minimum from 5° to 9° in Sind and at Lahore, Delhi, Ajmere, Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Surat and Malagaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 115 at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Bombay, Akola and Karachi.

Over an inch and-a-half of rain has fallen at Bellary (1·65), light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Mangalore and Cochin and a few drops at Masulipatam.

Weather conditions are slightly favaurable for light showers in Mysore and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·863
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·9
Dew Point		76·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·5
General Directions of wind*		E, SSW, WSW, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	188

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 2.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col W. B Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted furlough for six months, combined with two months' leave on full pay as a concession for Famine duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A F Maconochie, I C S, to be Political Agent, Akalkot.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the promotions of first and second class Subordinate Judges consequent on the retirement of Mr L G Fernandez, first class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, Poona, should take effect from the 16th March 1901, vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, deceased, the promotion of Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh being subject to the condition laid down in Govt Resolution dated the 30th Dec 1901.

H E in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr L G Fernandez, retired:—Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye to be first class, first grade, Subordinate Judge; Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave to be first class second grade, Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Javerilal Lalubhai Thakur to be first class, third grade Subordinate Judge, and to remain seconded; Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, first class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to be Special first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Poona and Satara vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, deceased; Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Javerilal Lalubhai Thakur, and to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge, Satara; and Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar, second class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, to be second class Subordinate Judge, Bhusaval.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. J A Saldanha, BA, LLB, to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge Sangamner, vice Rao Saheb Vaman Narayen Rahurkar or pending further orders.

Mr A E L Emanuel, I C S, Personal Asst to the Coller in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Mr J W S Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A W Lester to act as fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay during the absence of Mr Dracup on leave or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Heaney, I C S, Asst Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C S McKenzie to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, C C, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Professor of Forestry at the College of Science, Poona, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganpat Ramji Mane to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, during the absence of Mr Balvant Ganesh Deshpande on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayak Sathe on special duty under the Collector of Thana for a period of six months.

Mr R A Lamb, I C S, Collr of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for four months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P E Percival, BA Oxon., Bar.-at-Law, I C S, to be Personal Asst to the Collr of Sholapur.

MATHERAN

GYMKHANA HOTEL.

FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

(*Nearest to Gymkhana.*)

THIS NEW HOTEL, during the short period of two years has received the best Testimonials from all classes of European gentry as regards food, cleanliness, attendance, &c. It is situated on a very cool and shady site, commands pleasant views and has large and airy rooms. Home-comforts are guaranteed. Monthly contracts on MODERATE CHARGES.

VIOLINS,

MANDOLINES,

GUITARS,

and other Musical Instruments of every description.

THE BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

AT

S. ROSE & CO'S.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT-O'CONNOR—April 23, at Chapra, Saran, the wife of P C Scott-O'Connor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—TYRRELL—April 27, at the Cathedral Lahore, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev H Spence Gray and the Rev C J Ferguson Davie, John Perronet Thompson, I C S, Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, to Ada Lucia, eldest daughter of Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, LL D, D C L, Litt Doc, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

DEATH.

DAVIS—April 21, at Nowgong, C I, Grace, the daughter of Mrs and Mr C E Davis, Assistant Surgeon.

KEMP'S LIST.

OGDEN'S TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.	
TOBACCO—					
Silver Veil	¼lb	tin.	1	0	Each.
Guinea Gold	¼lb	„	1	0	„
Fruit and Honey	¼lb	„	0	14	„
Midnight mild	¼lb	„	0	14	„
„ *Medium*	¼lb	„	0	14	„
„ *Full*	¼lb	„	0	14	„
CIGARETTES—					
Guinea Gold,	tins of 50		0	12	Each.
Do. (Gold tipped)	„	„	1	8	„
Pucca Egyptian	„	„	2	8	„

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

ESPLANADE BRANCH,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1901.

"LORD CURZON'S RAZOR."

"IN one of the first blue-books published by the Punjab Government since Lord Curzon's razor came into operation, the Lieutenant Governor's 'remarks' occupy just five and a half lines." This paragraph has made the rounds of the Indian Press during the current week, and is taken as indicating the begining of the end of the countless effusions of inordinate length which have issued forth from the departmental secretariats at frequent intervals. The Punjab was not expected to take the lead. Rather was it expected to come from head-quarters. But we look in vain for the example we may follow. We are only taught how to rob Peter in order to pay Paul. The Head of the Government introduces a journal with a barrister editor to ventilate a matter which a year ago might have furnished a subject for a series of Government resolutions. But that is by the way. Official reports are admittedly too long and if the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab can by his practice show us what the Viceroy means when he preaches, he will achieve a great deal. The curtailment of official clerical work was one of the Twelve Tasks the Viceroy set himself on his way out to India. We have not heard any authority endeavour to defend official correspondence from the Viceregal razor. There are many who heartily approve its application. But there are civil servants in retirement who sit at home and raise their hands in wonderment and try to speculate as to what his Excellency will be after next. On the other hand there are many who "wish to goodness" Lord Curzon had been Viceroy in their time that they might have enjoyed the lighter secretariat work which he has introduced. Mr. Loraine Petre, late Commissioner of Allahabad, is one of these, and he has been reminding his colleagues in the East India Association how the excessive use of the pen in India was a matter which had been noticed and condemned on many occasions by many competent judges, while the evil had been growing greater and greater every year. His explanation is that the clerk seeks to justify the existence of his post by writing long notes when none, or at most only a few words are necessary. The under-secretary, instead of accepting as sufficient the clerk's note, however correct and complete it may be, thinks he is called upon to write another note, repeating often much that has already been written. Whether he understands the subject or not, he sometimes thinks he sees his way to acquiring a reputation by smart writing. A single letter is noted on by a couple of departmental clerks, an under-secretary and secretary before it reaches the official whose orders on it are required. If they merely initialled the note to denote approval it would be enough.

Lord Curzon, as Mr. Petre puts it, is endeavouring to correct the prevailing idea in the minds of the note-writers that unless they amplify their subordinate's notes they run the risk of being thought idle, and that much writing is the way to bring themselves to notice. But he is inclined to doubt whether the reform which Lord Curzon has introduced will be a lasting one. Prolixity in writing and volubility in talking are as inseparable from the native as the consumption of betel-nut, and if His Excellency in the course of two years completely and effectually eradicates the evil he has addressed himself to, we may expect next to find him turn his attention to the leopard's spots and the Ethiopian's skin. He has already been able to influence the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and doubtless many of his European subordinates. But the pen of the ready writer is in the hand of the native head clerk, whose notes of Penhellian length are the wonder of his juniors and the envy of his less successful contemporaries in the provincial secretariat. There is, as Mr. Petre despairingly observes, only too strong reason to fear that the term of office of a single Viceroy is insufficient to insure the stability of this reform, and it would require the insistence of at least one of his successors to crush the tendency to return to the present methods. Yes, and it will also require very special insistence to ensure the extension of the reforms even for the present, beyond the immediate control of the Viceroy, notwithstanding the praiseworthy example of Punjab's Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Lepel Griffin, who, by the way, is no very great admirer of Lord Curzon, has little faith in his ability to cut the bonds of red tape, which year by year, have tied up the administration of India more and more closely. At the same time he owned that as a provincial secretary he had always fought against the ever-increasing masses of correspondence and constantly growing piles of official penmanship. But he has little hope for the permanency of the efforts in this direction, for each man, as he was drawn into the vortex of the secretariat, learned to see with other people's eyes instead of with his own. Sir Lepel holds to the opinion that at the present time India is suffering in the higher branches of the service from a stratum of mediocrity, due to special causes. He does not enumerate these, but declares that it is very difficult for men of originality to find any place in the Government of India. But it is comforting to learn he has discovered the existence of a number of able young men who are coming on, and will in a few years have come to the front. But why should hope for this when he foretells that around them the Secretariat octopus will throw its tentacles round them? Rather pray for their premature removal to brighter realms in South Africa, for he is persuaded that the Indian Administration will become more of a bureaucracy of minutes and reports, and less of a living thing in close connection with the actual life of the people of India.

Whether Lord Curzon will bring about the desired change or not, there can be no doubt that the responsibility rests with the Supreme Government. Many men, many minds, and what the present Viceroy conceives is for the best his successor may condemn. What the present members of Council may approve those who follow them may reject. That must inevitably be the case when Viceroys exist but for five years and members of Council until their time to go. This whether they be a stratum of mediocrity or an agglomeration of superior persons, abnormally gifted by the gods. There are many who, considering that Lord Curzon has set himself Twelve distinct Tasks, advocate an extension of his term of office that he may have time to fulfil them. But if Lord George Hamilton remains Secretary of State we are disposed to doubt that any such proposal would not be considered, however much we might wish it. And after all it would be a dangerous precedent. His successor might set himself only Three Things—to canalise the Hughli, bridge the Indian Ocean and run a "tuppenny tube" to Calcutta. He too would require several days beyond the five years' limit. There would be no end to it. So as far as we can we must help Lord Curzon to the accomplishment of his Twelve Great Objects to the extent to which we approve them. And the curtailment of clerical labour and the expedition of secretariat work is one to the wheel of which we can put our shoulders and help to push the chariot along. Besides the reports demanded by Government, the District Officer has to undertake much more which hampers his administrative work. As Sir Lepel Griffin has enumerated. These then may be commended to the notice of His Excellency. They include an enormous amount of reports on extraordinary subjects outside the range of a District Officer's knowledge, which are forced upon him and would require the brain of an encyclopædist to satisfy. They are demanded by the Secretariat, by Parliament, by tourists and faddists who insist upon being informed on some particular subject, and worst of all, these tyrants are the unofficial members of the local Legislative Councils who seek the bubble reputation at the expense of overworked district officials, to whom they are a greater source of annoyance than the recurring visitations of plague and famine. The Punjab Lieutenant Governor's five and a half lines are a master-piece of condensation and should be circulated throughout the districts of every province as an illustration of precisely what is wanted.

QUICK-FIRING FIELD EQUIPMENT.

ALL the Powers, ourselves included, are making great progress in quick firing lethal weapons, but in this matter as in that of the development of submarine craft France seems to be ahead of the rest. They claim to possess a field-gun which represents the most formidable quick firing field equipment yet devised. And they owe some of its effectiveness to the invention of a French Ordnance firm founded by an Englishman. A writer in a home contemporary, who gives an account of the most improved quick firing field equipments of the Powers, describing the French weapon, states that the gun is trunnionless, being supported on a bronze cradle oscillating round a vertical axis. There is no spade to the carriage, but once the strong plough on the trail is anchored to the ground the carriage remains stationary while firing. The wheels have skids and the extent of the recoil is regulated by a hydro-pneumatic brake, released by a spring. Part of the gun's mechanism permits not only of rectifying the direction of the piece without moving the trail, but, while rapid firing is in progress of "regulating it little by little in such a manner as to sprinkle shells at long ranges over a wide area." The breech mechanism is ingeniously simple and is the invention of the Cockerill firm of Liege. It is claimed that with this weapon a fire of thirty rounds a minute can be obtained but allowing for exaggeration and giving twenty rounds a minute as a fair maximum the expert considers that the French are justified in their boasts regarding this weapon. The Belgian Cockerill-Nordenfeldt gun is another admirable piece which, according to the French experts, is the only one that can compete with the newest type of Krupp field gun. It has the same breech mechanism as the French weapon and its main distinction is that the carriage is practically rigid. Though it is fitted with a plough and a pneumatic brake the recoil is dealt with by means of skids on the wheels which are brought into play by a most interesting arrangement of chains and springs. Switzerland and Turkey have adopted the new Krupp quick-firing equipment and Italy has completed elaborate experiments which have resulted in a field piece which is said to be exceedingly mobile and to move with the greatest lightness and almost noiselessly. The Italians, too, have apparently selected an excellent time fuse, for at a maximum range of 6,500 yards a single shrapnel shell put 120 bullets into a target invisible to the naked eye. The Germans have adopted the latest pattern Krupp fuse which is declared to be the best in existence, and we recently made good use of it in Ashanti. As to Britain's share in the adoption of improved quickfiring field equipments, the new 15-pounder field gun, constructed last year is described as a great improvement upon that with which we opened the campaign in South Africa. It is side sighted and possesses two rows of sights which no longer have to be removed before the gun is fired. It has also been fitted with a steel bracket for carrying the telescopic sight. For this gun three patterns of quick-firing recoil carriage have been provided. Mark I has a spade attachment, Mark II has a top carriage with hydraulic buffer and gun cradle, while Mark III is but an improved pattern of Mark I. We have also a new quick-firing gun made by the German firm of Eckhardt. Considerable interest is centred in this weapon, of which six field batteries comprising six guns each, with limbers and ammunition wagons, have been issued to the 16th and 17th Brigade Division, R. F. A. at Aldershot. Others have been placed in stock. Although the available particulars regarding its mechanism or capabilities are few, Mr. Brodrick has testified to its accuracy of fire and it has, certainly, a higher muzzle velocity than the 15-pounder of our own make. The carriage is almost entirely of steel, of which the wheels are wholly made. The wheels are low and exception has been taken to that feature by critics who point out that the undergear is thus brought so near the ground that in moving over a rough country the gun may be overturned or the gear suffer damage. Drawn steel shrapnel of German make is used with this gun, and the fuse manufactured by Eckhardt is effective at a range of more than six thousand yards.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE Home Cricket season opened on Wednesday with a match between the M. C. C. and Ground and Notts. The season promises to be unusually interesting to lovers of the game out here owing to the number of players with Indian reputations who will assist the various first-class counties. Now that the public interest in news from the seat of war has somewhat abated it is to be hoped that for the benefit of Indian cricketers the results of the more important matches will be cabled. At the present time, it will interest Indian cricketers, a team could be raised in England from among players who were either born in India or have played in Indian cricket. The following side, although somewhat weak in bowling, would be strong enough in batting to give any of the first-class counties a good game:—K. S. Ranjitsinhji, H. W. Bainbridge, J. G. Greig, A. H. DuBoulay, E. H. D. Sewell, Ahsan-ul-Hak, F. G. Turner, H. C. King, E. B. Raikes, C. Ardeshir, and Mahomed Said. H. W. Bainbridge, the Warwickshire Captain, was born in Assam, and although he has never played any cricket in India as far as we are aware his qualifications to represent an Indian team are indisputable. J. G. Greig's long connection with Bombay cricket would also give him the necessary qualification. A. H. DuBoulay, the old Cheltonian who will play for Kent this year, was stationed in Madras before the outbreak of the war and is an officer in the Royal Artillery. He is a good all-round player. Ahsan-ul-Hak is the young Punjab player who did so well for Hampstead C. C. last season scoring over a thousand runs and taking over fifty wickets, and is almost certain to be given a trial in the Middlesex team this year. E. H. D. Sewell, who will have qualified for Essex at the end of the season, is the well-known Madras player of two seasons ago, and one who is certain to build up a big reputation in first-class cricket. F. G. Turner is a brother of the Essex players, A. J. and W. M. Turner, and will probably play for Essex this year. H. C. King is the old Madras player and is still an excellent batsman. E. B. Raikes, the Bombay player, has not lost his form with the ball and will play for Norfolk. C. Ardeshir is the Parsee player who on several occasions last year batted with success for the young players of Surrey. Mahomed Said played for Hampstead C. C. last year and is a good bowler. Army cricket at the present time, it is interesting to note, is exceptionally strong, especially in batting, and there are over twenty players now playing regularly in first-class county cricket, among them several of the best amateur batsmen of the day. Essex, Kent, Hampshire, Worcestershire and Somerset all number several military players in their ranks, and these counties suffered severely last season in the enforced absence of some of their best players at the front. The strength of a team representative of Army cricket at the present time will be best gauged from a glance at the following list of players who are all in the front rank:—Messrs. A. J. Turner and W. M. Turner (Essex), Major R. M. Poore and Captains E. G. Wynyard, F. W. D. Quinton, H. W. Studd and J. G. Greig (Hampshire), Captain E. M. Blair and Messrs. R. O. H. Livesay and A. H. Du Boulay (Kent), Captain W. C. Hedley and Mr. R. P. Spurway (Somerset), Mr. W. L. Foster (Worcestershire), and Captains C. F. Caarles, H. H. Harrington and C. Wigram (M. C. C.) Of the above players the names and performances of five are familiar to cricketers in India, two of them—Captains Greig and Wigram—being officers in the Indian Staff Corps.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE death rate for Bombay City is again below 100 per thousand but while it is 25 points less than for the corresponding week last year it is 29 points in excess of the quinquennial average. During the week plague has again fallen, the number of victims being 403. The epidemic in Mahim district continues with unabated virulence, no less than 52 persons succumbing to the disease. The next highest district total is 40 recorded for Byculla, and it also continues in bad form in Middle Colaba. The only area free of the disease is Southern Fort, but in a large number of districts the number of deaths do not reach double figures. 181 persons died of fever, Dongri and Byculla accounting for 51 of these deaths. Small-pox fatalities numbered nine, which is an increase on the week, but happily there are no signs of a repetition of the epidemic which prevailed last year. In the mofussil plague is assuming a serious form in Karachi, from which town the people are fleeing in hundreds, and it is not surprising to find that Karachi district and Hyderabad have become infected. At the latter place, which has reported a few imported cases during the past few weeks, there were 18 cases and 10 deaths from indigenous plague. At Khandesh and Ratnagiri the disease is gaining ground, but it has subsided in Thana, Dharwar and Kolhapur. It is still very bad in Cutch State, and of the 93 deaths 91 persons died at Mandvie, which town has lost 7,533 out of a total population of 38,155 since its commencement.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy entertained Sir A. Trevor at a farewell dinner on Tuesday evening.

WE hear from Khandalla that the reported mauling of Lieutenant Morris by a panther is unfounded, no such accident as that described yesterday having occurred.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

A SEVERE earthquake is reported from Kamrup in Assam.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS BY M. JOSEPH REINACH.

ONE afternoon of August, 1899, a large party was assembled for coffee in a beautiful old fashioned garden at Montfort l'Amaury (Seinet-Oise) consisting of several families who were here near neighbours, an English guest, and one visitor who had run down from Paris for lunch. Meantime two of the number had quitted the group on the lawn, and now paced a shaded walk in earnest conversation. Coffee was served, cups were rattled, other hints given. Utterly oblivious of everything but the topic in hand, the pair paced on. "Shall I fetch Maitre Demange and Monsieur Reinach, papa?" asked a young girl of her father. "No, no," was the reply. "Leave them alone; don't you see that they are hard at work?" Hard at work indeed were those brave defenders of Dreyfus throughout every day—one might almost aver every hour—of that year's Long Vacation. The great advocate would indulge with his young sons in a little trout-fishing; the brilliant journalist would find distraction in Society and cosmopolitan literature. But one subject, and one only, absorbed their thoughts, time, and energies—namely, the vindication of a man condemned for a crime of which he was not guilty. Even at this stage of affairs the prospect of success was far from promising. "We were at first alone," said Maitre Demange to the present writer, the "we" meaning Zola, Mathieu Dreyfus, Joseph Reinach, and one or two others. By this time, according to the same authority, ten thousand Frenchmen and Frenchwomen and ten thousand only, clamoured for revision. Zola, indeed, had reckoned without his host. That brave and generous challenge, "J'accuse," had not roused his countrymen as a rally call. Alike Church, Army, fashionable Society, bourgeoisie, and the people had ranged themselves on the side of injustice and fanaticism, and what was more remarkable still, with very few exceptions, the leaders of science and learning also. M. Anatole France, alone of Academicians, boldly quitted the reactionary ranks. A few days before this coffee-driking the Henry incident had given a new aspect to affairs. As we all sat in Maitre Demange's drawing-room, discussing probabilities, he said, with a peculiarly significant look, "You will see; to-morrow we shall hear that Henry has committed suicide." And, true enough, next day's papers brought the news!

Even these events did not change the advocate's judicial frame of mind, he ever balanced the for and against, refusing to be buoyed up by ill-based hopes. M. Joseph Reinach's attitude, on the contrary, never swerved, from the first he believed in ultimate success. "Would you believe it?" said our hostess, "weeks and weeks ago, when things looked their darkest, M. Reinach was every whit as cheery, as assured of victory as he is to-day. Nothing has ever daunted him." The great lawyer's misgivings as to legal redress were but too well founded. The other's faith in moral triumph has also vindicated itself. And if such moral triumph needed further attestation we have it in the volume before us.

Let not readers impatiently throw it aside saying, "We have had enough and to spare of the Dreyfus drama." We have here no mere record of familiar facts, no putting together of stale material. From one point of view, indeed, says the "Daily News" reviewer, M. Reinach's book is as absorbing as a detective novel by Gaboriau or Conan Doyle. It gives not only the genesis and elaboration of a crime, but shows us plain as day motives for that crime, black as any defacing contemporary annals. With the proceedings of Revision and the Rennes trial we are here not concerned. The narrative begins with the discovery of the bordereau, and ends with the Court-Marterial and degradation of Dreyfus in 1894. Step by step, stage by stage, we are led through the labyrinthine intricacies of the abominable conspiracy, the entire plot in such hands becoming transparent. But the work does not only excel in insight and arrangement, as the following passages will show. M. Reinach's vigorous French often attains a high leve of eloquence.

The book begins with a portrait of General Mercier, named Minister of War by M. Casimir Perier in 1893. At this time M. Joseph Reinach had a seat in the Chamber of Deputies: "A man of tall stature, attenuated, always well-dressed, with sharp features, and an expression of coldness and reserve. His smile at this time ever somewhat forced, became later a fixed parting of the lips, his eyes remained provokingly half open. Courteous, self-centred, he gave an impression of energy, with attention and not at first without surprise following the debates, studying a scene new to him. On the day when the Anarchist Vaillant threw a bomb filled with nails into the Chamber, I sat just behind Mercier. A nail rebounded from my desk to his own. In the midst of the smoke, noise, and confusion he handed it to me saying: 'Cela vous revient' (this comes back to you). Not a muscle of his face moved."

Such outward impassibility did not always mask unswerving purpose. In an early stage of this terrible history our author writes. "Thus on a sudden the following problem presented itself to Mercier's mind. If scruples of conscience should prevent his colleagues from condemning a man hitherto unsuspected, on the mere fact of similarity of handwriting (the authorship of the bordeau had now been fastened upon Dreyfus), what would be his own position, already an object of general animosity, equally discredited by the Etat-Major and public opinion? To take upon himself the responsibility of such a scandal, namely, to proceed upon no other grounds than the bordereau, would be to risk disavowal by the Government and dismissal at the hands of the President. On the other hand, to draw back, to resist the influence of his surroundings, was to pose before the General Staff, the public, and the Press as as the protector of a traitor of a rich Jewish officer. Who will ever know what was the inner conflicts of this man, what counsels he now decided to follow, what arguments finally decided him? Only a great poet could recreate this inner warfare. The historian can only relate facts." The chapter entitled "The Surrender of Mercier" is one of the most painful throughout the book. With no light heart evidently did a French General and Minister of War consent to the deed for which he is branded in the eyes of his contemporaries and of history.

Thus is another of Dreyfus's evil geniuses, the infamous Henry, pourtrayed: "The Commandant Henry was an officer risen from the ranks, gifted with good sense, unscrupulous, ambitious, pliant, and quite uncultured. This peasant veneered, at home in all the cunning of dealers at a fair, knew how to make his trickeries look like good faith. Plebeian although he was, he could read character, he understood with whom he had to do—brainless aristocrats and superficial savants, he could measure their detestation of the Jew and their thirst for his condemnation. Whilst Du Paty, with the ferocity of an inquisitor, casts about for proofs of guilt, Henry quietly sits down to forge them.'

And whilst so occupied pretends to sympathise with his victim. It was Henry's task to escort the dazed, distracted Dreyfus to the prison of Cherche-Midi pending his Court-Martial. "My Commandant, this is frightful. I am accused of a hideous thing" cried Dreyfus. "What kind of thing?", asked Henry, affecting kindliness. "My Commandant, I am accused of high treason." "The devil you are?" retorted the other with an innocent air. "On what grounds?" And all the while the apparent sympathiser with a comrade in distress in reality knew exactly what had passed. Hidden behind a curtain, Henry had just before heard the dictation of Du Paty and Dreyfus's consequent arrest. This Du Paty perhaps one of the most odious figures in Mr. Reinach's portrait gallery, had besworn a splendid ancestry. "The wrong-headed representative of the new military caste recruited from Jesuit schools, the inquisitor not only of Dreyfus but of his young wife, his brother and nephew, descended from an emulator of Voltaire, the rehabilitator of Calas. It was his great-grandfather, President of the Bordeaux Parliament, who, in 1786, rescued three men unjustly condemned to the atrocious punishment of breaking on the wheel. His 'Memoire Justificantif' produced a profound sensation at the time. In scathing terms he assailed the would-be miscarriers of justice.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Lord Kitchener reports that General Grenfell attacked the Boers near Halvertsberg, where their last Long Tom was in position. They opened fire at ten thousand yards. Kitchener's scouts then advanced rapidly to three thousand yards when the gun was blown up and the Boers fled. Ten were captured.

Other columns report having killed, wounded and captured 22, besides seizing 30,000 rounds of ammunition. Sixty Boers also surrendered.

Our casualties were eleven.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

FRESH PROPOSALS FROM COUNT WALDERSEE.

LONDON, MAY 2

Count Waldersee has submitted proposals to the Ministers at Peking which include an International Garrison of 6,000 men at Tientsin until the Forts are razed, also a garrison at Shanhaikwan to which Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany each contribute 300 men, and the retention of war-ships on the Peiho River.

THE ARMY REORGANISATION SCHEME.

LORD ROBERTS' APPROVAL.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Guildford, expressed his determination to execute his scheme of Army Reorganisation without delay. He said he was willing to face any unpopularity but it would be with Lord Roberts at his back.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, MAY. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward mails of the 27th ultimo arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Mr. Dobbie has been appointed substantively Accountant-General, Madras, Mr. Biddulph remaining for the present on duty in Patiala.

Colonel Wilson, R. E., Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been appointed Director of Railway Traffic in India, vice Mr. Brereton.

The Simla News reports the suicide by drowning at Home of Mr. George Bryan, brother-in-law to the late Maharajah of Patiala

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Ramsay vacates the command of the 4th Hussars on the 13th instant.

Major C. R. Heskyn, R. E., retires on pension. Lieutenant-Colonel Georges, 3rd Madras Lancers, has been granted one year's leave home on private affairs.

SIR W. S. BISSET, K. C. I. E., Honorary Colonel, 1st Batt. B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, resigns his appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, has been appointed Commandant, 17th Bengal Lancers, vice Muir vacated; Major Burton to be 2nd-in-Command.

The "Englishman" states that the Ameer of Afghanistan has lately ordered a battery of Krupp guns. Part payment of six and a-half lakhs of rupees has already been made on account of the same. The guns are to be delivered in India.

A court-martial is being held at Rangoon on Conductor Thatcher, of the Ordnance Department, for negligence in connection with the explosion of of a shell which exploded and killed a coolli at the Arsenal while the man was engaged in breaking it up.

The Government of India have issued orders specifying the conditions under which special South Africa leave will be granted to officers and subordinates on the Indian establishment returning to India via England. The leave carries allowances admissible during privilege leave.

About 20,000 of the new rifles have already arrived in India, and a further considerable number is believed to be on the way out. It is now confidently hoped that both the British and the Native Army will be fully armed with the new weapon before the close of the year.

In case any reductions are found possible in the China Force, the 6th Burma Battalion and the 1st Madras Pioneers will be the infantry regiments selected to return to India. Some reductions in the Cavalry and Sappers will also be considered but much will depend on the attitude of the Chinese armed forces within the next few weeks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste from Japan left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st May.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats easier.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 4-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

YET another attack by the Mahsuds upon the Powindahs is reported, and again in the neighbourhood of Saidgai, Tochi Valley. No particular damage was done.

THE ninth subscription list to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" will be published within the next few days and will include the following donations, Rs. 10,000 from Raja Cokul Dass, R. B. Bullavdass, Kuar Jivandass, Bankers, Jubbalpore; Rs. 4,000 from Kumar Radha prasad Roy; Rs, 1,500 from Messrs Donald Graham and Co., Karrachi, Rs. 1,000 each from Maharaja Dhiraj Narhari Deo of Kanker C. G. and the Chief of Barauda C. I.; Rs. 566 from some officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, and Rs. 225 from the Jaghirdar of Bhairsoda C. I. The Freemasons of Bengal have sent Rs. 500 from the District Grand Lodge, Rs. 100 from the District Grand Chapter, Rs. 100 from the Lodge Industry and Perseverance, and Rs. 50 from the Lodge Yeatma Biggs. The Army has added Rs. 419 from the Head quarters staff and establishment Punjab Command, Rs. 408 from 20th Madras Infantry, Rs. 342 from 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent and from the 4th 15th and 35th Batteries B. F. A. Rs. 96, and Rs. 192, respectively. The Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, Dibrugarh, have sent Rs. 611, and Gauhati, a first instalment of Rs. 500. An interesting item is a collection undertaken on the Durbhunga Raj which produced Rs. 481, no less than 414 persons having subscribed. We are requested to state that the subscription of Rs. 300 referred to in our columns on 19th April was not from Mr. D. M. Mehta but from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M, Mehta.

THE LANSDOWNE ROAD MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The inquiry into the Lansdowne Road Mystery concluded at Alipore to-day. In concluding his lengthy judgment, Mr. Lyall, District Magistrate, said:—"I am perfectly convinced that Nurse Flora McLeod has perjured herself throughout and her admissions as to her former history and her recent doings in Calcutta make my conviction as to her utter unreliability doubly strong. Were it not that she must naturally throughout the inquiry have felt that she was in a measure on her own defence on a charge of neglect, possibly amounting to criminal neglect, I should have considered the advisability of prosecuting her under Section 193, Indian Penal Code. I find so far as I can form an opinion on the evidence before me that the death of the boy was due to an accident, the precise nature of which it is difficult to show."

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Mr. Penton of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Hormer, a German artist, are proceeding with Mr. Foley, the Agent of the Indian Tea Association, by the Nashki-Seistan route to Meshed.

MR UPCOTT ON LEAVE.

Mr. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, has eleven months' leave from the 1st instant.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

Mr. T. Butler officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Stephen on leave.

OPEN AIR CONCERT.

THERE was a large attendance last night at the open air concert given at the band stand and the entertainment was greatly enjoyed. The interesting programme was contributed to by some well-known amateurs, and not the the least enjoyable items were the selections performed by the fine band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The vocalists were Madame Schultz, Messrs. H. O. Coates, G. Thomas, L. W. Michael, Ben Defrece, Cornwallis Smith and Peter Lowe, the three last mentioned supplying the humorous element. Mr. Henry Astell played a violin solo and Bandsman J. Prime contributed a solo on the piccolo. Mr. Seymour Dove was the accompanist, and the band was under the direction of Mr. P. Bradley.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd April.

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 18th April 1901, reporting that Mr. C. H. Armstrong of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Co. has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. M. Dick, who has been granted six months' leave from 1st April 1901.

Resolution.—Mr. C. H. Armstrong is appointed a member of the Finance and Establishment and Bunders Committees.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th April 1901, forwarding six tenders received by him for the purchase and removal of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms and recommending that the highest offer, that of Messrs. G. Claridge and Co, be accepted.

Resolution.—The tender of Messrs. G. Claridge and Co. for Rs.4,760 should be accepted. The amount should be paid to Government in liquidation of the debt under Section 31 of the Act.

Read letter from Mr. F. G. Dumayne, dated 23rd April 1901, submitting his resignation of the appointment of Secretary to the Board with effect from that day.

Resolution—The Trustees accept Mr. Dumayne's resignation with great regret and in doing so desire to thank him for the valuable service he has rendered during the last 30 years. Mr. Dumayne having previously served successivley as Storekeeper, Assistant Secretary and Dock Superintendent was appointed permanently as Secretary to the Board in 1890. His breadth of view, sound common sense and great knowledge of detail have been of the greatest assistance to the Board in the administration of the affairs of the Trust. The Trustees cordially wish him every success in the appointment which awaits him in Calcutta.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th April 1901.	Total from 1st to 19th April 1901.	For week ending 18th April 1900.	Total from 1st to 18th April 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	55	29	67
" " out of	25	65	28	64
" transported	12	36	12	25
" attended to	1	4	1	6
" warped	0	2	1	1

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY EXTENSION.

THE survey in progress for this work, and carried out by the Madras Railway Company, is not original. It is an adaptation of Mr. Weightman's survey of 1897, with modifications to suit circumstances that have since arisen, the most important of these being the location of the Cordite Factory, in the Arvenghaut Valley, and the consequent diversion of the line from the middle of that Valley to the upper slope of the hill on which the Castle Brewery stands. Originally the intention was to run it on the western slope of this Valley in a position between the old and new Ghaut roads. As now altered, it leaves both these roads on the right, and even the Castle Brewery on the same side, in making for the Yellanhully, or Half way House Saddle, by an easier gradient than the 1 in 12-50, by which this stiff ascent was surmounted by Mr. Weightman. Despite the diversion, the line is to be still of the same length, viz., 11 miles, and the heavy gradients will be reduced from 4 to 3. At present the new survey has reached a point this side of "Bishopsdown" so that it may be a little premature to say that no more heavy gradients will be encountered; but should Mr. Weightman's survey be closely followed, as there is every reason to believe it will, in the rest of the distance into Ootacamund, about a mile and three-quarters or a mile and a half, no high ground exists to render them necessary. The other parts of the line, where a gradient of 1 in 12-50 is adopted, are the first quarter of a mile on leaving Coonoor for Ootacamund, the first mile on leaving Wellington for the upward journey and a mile before reaching the Lawrence Asylum. Mr. Weightman designed a station for the middle of the Arvenghaut Valley. This will probably not be abandoned, but it will be shifted further to the east, as, no doubt, the importance the locality will acquire by the presence of the Cordite Factory will render a station there imperative. Throughout the distance of 11 miles the altitude attained will be not much more than 1,600 feet. Mr. Weightman designed his line to enter Ootacamund through the east end of the Lower Lake, leaving St. Thomas' Church on the right, and parallel with the Willow Bund.—*Mail.*

TRAGIC DEATH THROUGH CHLORODYNE.

YESTERDAY Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, at St George's Hospital, held an inquest concerning the death of Mrs. Annie Essal, aged 45. The deceased was the wife of the manager of the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. It appeared that on Wednesday morning the lady complained to her daughter of a severe pain in her abdomen. In order to mitigate her sufferings she took a dose of chlorodyne. As she got no relief, she took a larger dose the same day. This seemed to have an accumulative effect on her system as she soon after became unconscious. She was removed to St. George's Hospital in the evening, when her case was diagnosed and found to be one of chlorodyne poisoning. She died early the same night. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

JUDGMENT was delivered at Madras in the Mahunt Murder case appeal, on Wednesday. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davies acquitted Magal Doss, who has been sentenced to transportation for life for abetment, and ordered his release. The sentence of death in the case of Yetravadu, the first accused, for the perpetration of the offence was confirmed.

AT the Madras Sessions, on Wednesday, the Kolar Gold Field theft case, in which Stephens and Churchley were charged with the theft of amalgam, came to a conclusion. Stephens pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Churchley was found not guilty, and discharged.

BEHIND THE GOAL POSTS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

ENGLISHMEN who witnessed the Association match against Scotland at Glasgow last season had convincing proof of what the Scottish forwards could accomplish under favourable conditions, and with this year's England team to some extent an experimental one, the best hope of the English players escaping defeat seemed to rest in the possiblity of last Saturday's encounter at the Crystal Palace being decided on soft ground. Hopes in this direction were more than fulfilled; indeed, since the Rugby match between England and Wales at Dewsbury, in 1890, it is difficult to recall an instance of an international contest being fought out on turf reduced to such a deplorable state as was that on the Sydenham enclosure. For a few minutes there seemed every probability of the great game of the season proving little more than a scramble in the mud, but the players soon accommodated themselves to the adverse condition in a truly marvellous manner, with the result that the contest, instead of being a failure, produced some remarkably skilful and exciting football. At first, the men could neither start nor check themselves, and with the ball at one moment stopping dead, and at another travelling at a great pace, they might easily have become discouraged and have abandoned all idea of attempting scientific play. Happily for the spectators, they persevered and England having little the worse of a drawn game, regained the championship. Scotland's record for this season being one win and two draws, and that of England two wins and one draw. Gratifying as the result was from an English point of view, and manfully as the English eleven worked from start to finish, there could be little doubt that on dry, turf Scotland would have been the victors. Even in the first half, when England were having so much the bigger share of the game, the attacks of Scotland almost invariably looked more dangerous than those of the South countrymen, and when Hamilton put on the second goal for the visitors, scarcely anybody present had the slightest doubt about the success of the Scotchmen. Fortunately for England, a blunder by one of the Scottish backs gave Bloomer a chance, and the Derby County forward seized the opportunity as only a great player could, but had that Scotchman lifted the ball as he intended, instead of kicking it straight to one of his opponents, there would have been no international championship for England this season.

Satisfactorily as the English team acquitted themselves, it can scarcely be said that any of the new men establised great reputations. Bennett, who displaced Athersmith as outside right, sent in some fine shorts, but missed several opportunities, and certainly could not be described as an improvement upon the Villa player. It is only fair to him to state, however, that he was rather neglected during the first half, the general practice of the half-backs being to feed the other wing. Wilkes failed to reach the standard of his colleagues on the half-back line. He fed his forwards skilfully, and more than once came near to scoring himself, but his tackling was not sufficiently skilful to cope successfully with Hamilton and Smith. Another year's experience may make him into a first-class player. At present he is not quite the man to fil the important post of right half-back for England. Iremonger was not a failure—no one was that—but it cannot be said he showed international form, and if Crabtree had to be passed over, the authorities would have been better advised to play C. B. Fry than the Notts Forrest back. R. E. Foster tired somewhat towards the close, but he thoroughly justified his selection by playing most brilliantly in the first half. Moreover he made a number of openings for Blackburn, who showed considerable cleverness at times, if scarcely displaying quite the amount of ability to warrant him appearing against Scotland. Wilkes may train on into a class player, but it must be more than doubtful if either Iremonger or Blackburn will ever again assist England in the great match of the season.

To those who had seen the easy manner in which the Devon fifteen disposed of a strong Middlesex side, the result of the final match for the Rugby County Championship last week could not occasion any surprise. It was clear that Durham must be extremely good to be able to retain the Championship. Curiously enough, the Northern team failed at what might reasonably have been considered their strongest point. With three Internationals in their three-quarter line—J. T. Taylor, Cox, and Elliott—and Oughtred, another International at half-back, Durham on paper at least seemed to have a pull behind the scrummage, but as events turned out the advantage in that department was entirely with Devon. With their forwards heeling out smartly the Devon backs had many chances, and their accurate passing and general tactics were quite a feature of the game. Vivyan was in great form, and contributed very largely to the success of his side. He failed against Wales, but he must be given another chance in an International match. He has adopted the Welsh style, and consequently is stronger in attack than defence. At present Vivyan, possessed as he is of many excellent qualities, is a little too rash, but in another season that fault may be corrected. In regaining the Chapionship by a goal and three tries to a try, Devon clearly demonstrated their supremacy and the only matter for regret is that they are not a little more scrupulous in their methods. In the game against Middlesex the Devon men were penalised with a frequency and for a variety of offences that was quite unpleasant.

Probably there has never occurred a pair of semi-final ties in the Football Cup Competition ending in such a manner as those of this season. At Aston, the Tottenham Hotspur defeated West Bromwich Albion by four goals to nil, and at Derby the other Birmingham club Aston Villa, received its quietus, from the Sheffield United by three to nil. Such results would seem to promise a grand final, and those who have had the good fortune to witness both matches find it difficult to establish a favourite. The advantage of "class" and experience that might be claimed by the Yorkshiremen as competitors in the First League, and as Cup-winners of the season before last, is nullified by the record of the Tottenham team this year; and when one comes to analyse the component parts of the teams, the comparison is hardly favourable to the Sheffielders. On the other hand, on such an occasion the benefit to the Southerners of playing the final in the metropolis is of no account, and if they are to beat Sheffield United they will need to play up to their highst form especially as the Northerners have much the same side as proved successful over Derby County in the final of 1899. Sheffield have reintroduced Thickett, and the International full-back had a good deal to do with the success. He is not a polished and artistic back, like Crabtree or Oakley, but he is a sure tackler and a very strong player for a very strong match. His partner Boyle is also energetic and resolute. It is difficult to say whether the United played particularly well yesterday, or whether Aston Villa played particularly badly, but obviously one or other, if not both, these things must have happened to cause a difference of three goals between teams which had just played a draw under similar conditions.

The absence of Cowan was unquestionably a weakening factor, not so much because of the capabilities of the Scot as owing to the moderate clas of his successor. With all the wealth at their command the Villa have a comparatively poor reserve lot and after this lastest disaster we may expect a complete reorganisation of the side for next season. That the better team won yesterday is beyond dispute. The Sheffield men are a fine sturdy lot of players, who subordinate the niceties and flourishes of the game to the practical end of goal-getting. They believe in passing to an extent sufficient for the purpose, and they do not fall into the all too common error of passing for passing's sake. The modern tendency is to abolish all individualism from the game, and to this development might be ascribed the reduced quantity of goals in proportion to matches played. The Villa are in the unfortunate position of being a team of mixed styles. If they still possessed Campbell, who helped them to win the Cup a few years ago, they might be a good deal more formidable; but the present side is somewhat out of sympathy, and the compromise between close passing and single-handed dashes leads to unhappy results. The Sheffielders are better balanced. All the forwards are of the same school, and this to a large extent accounts for the comparative failure of men like Priest, Hedley, and Bennett when they are taken away from the team to play for England. With the United each attack is on its own merits. There is no continuity, no sequence, of subtle passes, though from this it must not necessarily be inferred that the players are not clever. A good many clever footballers are not clever enough to know where cleverness should end, and herein lies the explanation of so many unexpected defeats for teams which had "all the better of the game"—the superiority not extending beyond the centre of the field or the vicinity of the goal area. The game was morally won in the first half, but much credit belongs to Priest for the two excellent goals he scored after the interval, though Hedley was much the best forward in the line. The swiftness with which he discovered his openings and got the ball out to the wings commanded much admiration, and he is the ideal centre for this team. This is the second time Sheffield United have reached the final tie, and it is an interesting coincidence that they gained their qualification on the same ground at Derby two years ago in a twice replayed semi-final with Liverpool. At the Palace they defeated Derby County by four goals to one, though the losers led at the interval.

While it is the popular opinion that the First League Championship will fall this season to Sunderland, it is a fact that relatively Liverpool are best situated of the four leaders, and should they win their five remaining engagements they could not possibly be headed. Of these fine games two are at home—with Manchester City and Notts Forest—and the other fixtures are with Bury, Sheffield United, and West Bromwich Albion. By avoiding the loss of a point Liverpool would finish up with forty-six points, whereas Sunderland, even by winning at Sheffield (against the Wednesday) and later at Newcastle, could aggregate only forty five. This Saturday's matches, even if they do not actually decide the matter of the ultimate leadership, can seal the fate of one or two of the clubs bidding for the laurels. Thus success for the Wearsiders would ruin the chance of Notts County, no matter if the latter defeat Stoke, as probably they will do, and Liverpool would be practically placed out of court should they fall at home to Manchester. Notts Forest could still finish up with forty-three points, but for this to occur they have to beat Aston Villa at home and Liverpool and the Wolverhampton Wanderers away. Thus the First League matches to be played should be interesting on this account only. But there is also the matter of relegation to be decided. Should Stoke prove victorious at Nottingham in their final match they will have tottalled twenty-seven points, and so could still have a chance, for Preston North End at any rate could not surpass that number even by worsting West Bromwich Albion in the postponed game, and if it came to a question of goal average the Pottery men should be easily on top unless the North End score heavily. West Bromwich are at present credited with twenty points, and if they fall at Bolton they could not possibly make more than twenty-eight points even by getting the better of Everton and Liverpool at home and Sheffield United and Preston North End away. On the whole, therefore, Preston have a little the best of it, but much depends upon Stoke's fate against Notts County.

We cannot do less than pass a hearty vote of congratulation to the Heart of Midlothian club on annexing, for the second time in their history, the Scottish Cup. It must just be a little disappointing to the Glasgow division to fail at the crucial moment when opportunity for equalling the records of Queen's Park and Vale of Leven had apparently arrived. The pain, however, if any exists, will be but a passing one and will be tempered with the thoughts that it is best for the game that the honours should go round. We cordially hope that the success which individually was the portion of that sterling player, Walker, in the International at London, and the triumph which was gained by his team on Saturday will be the means of restoring Association football to popular favour in the Modern Athens. Rugby football in Scotland is now practically over for the season, the seven-aside contests in the South of Scotland being all this is left for partisans of the "Rugger" code. Rugby with only seven men on each side is a scorcher, and some seven minutes each way is about all that is played in each tie. Should each side be equal at the expiry of time, the game is continued till one side scores, and sometimes this only takes place when both teams are absolutely worn out. The seven men are distributed on the field as follows:—Backy three-quarter back, two half-backs, and three forwards. The full back is frequently the man who does the scoring. The game is faster than the Northern Union would even care for. Hawick for several years were "facile princeps" in seven-aside competitions as they were able to put no fewer than five internationals in the field. The contests take place at Hawick, Galashiels, Melrose, and Jedburgh, and the result this year promises to be very open.

THROWING A CORROSIVE ACID.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Vithaldas Tulsidas, a bania broker was charged with causing grievous hurt to Ganeshwur Muncharam, a bania cotton broker, by throwing corrosive acid upon him. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the defence. The complainant was still very ill from the effects of the burns he had received, and was only allowed by the House Surgeon of the Gocuidas Hospital to attend the Court and return to the hospital. Mr. Smetham said the defence would be that the accused was not the man who threw the liquid, as he was out of Bombay on the 20th ult., the date of the occurrence.

The complainant said he had known accused for about eleven years. About 8-30 p. m. on the 20th ult. he laid down at his master's place of business, and had a short sleep and near him was one Bhugwan Javer. He suddenly awoke by feeling a severe burning sensation all over his back and left arm. There was a cup near by. He was burning in consequence of some acid being thrown over him. He saw the accused running away, and Bhugwan Javer cried out that he saw Vithaldas running away. Complainant asked a neighbour Johmul Koka to throw some water on him. This was done with worse results. Later a Marwaree applied some ointment to the burns. Complainant saw accused running in the direction of Sutta Gully. He was sure it was the accused Vithaldas who threw the acid upon him. The acid burnt the dhotur with which complainant was covered and the carpet on which he lay down.

After some further evidence, the enquiry was adjourned.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

QUARANTINE against arrivals from Egypt has been reduced to medical visit and inspection.

MR. F. MC COOMACK Inspector of Factories, has been allowed two months' extension of privilege leave.

Mr. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C. S., has been appointed Political Agent, Akalkot, with effect from the 1st inst.

MR. P.E. PERCIVAL, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., has been appointed personal assistant to the Collector of Sholapur.

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. GREANY, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

THE services of Capt. A. G. de F. Chichester, 28th Punjab Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. P. J. CORBETT, Executive Engineer, attached to the Indus River Commission, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Districts.

MR. A. E. L. EMANUEL, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from or after 1st July.

MR. E. H. AITKEN, Chief Account Officer, of Customs, Salt and Opium, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 4th instant.

MR. W. P. SYMONDS, I. C. S., has been appointed Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the Administration of the Government of Bombay.

ROMANCES AND VERSE.

THE WIZARD'S KNOT (a) by W. Barry, is a remarkably clever story, dramatic, dreamy at times, again intense and passionate, breathing the spirit of the people, reflecting their thoughts and their sayings, picturesque and forcible. W. Barry has the poetic nature needed for rendering the language of those to whom allegory is the natural vehicle for expressing their ideas. The incidents occur in a family, whose home is in the south-west of Ireland. The Master of the old castle and his cousin, the Tanist or heir-apparent, are of totally different natures. The mother of Sir Philip was an outsider, who made herself a social outcast by running away from husband, child and home, for the sake of passion. The story opens on the very day that she returns, still proud, and not one whit softened by misfortune, to her son's house. Philip met with an accident on the same day that rendered him almost unequal to a decision as to how his erring mother should be received. The interview between them is a terrible one, and is well described by the author. The story works out through much suffering and wrong to a sort of poetic, but not very effective justice, which implicates others besides the chief characters. One is the daughter of the school-master of the village who has much the same blight on her family as that on the Master of the Manor. Cathal, the school-master, is a character well-read, but unwise, brimful of the wisdom of the ancients, but unable to control himself. His daughter Joan, the humbler but more interesting heroine, is one of those girls, in education above the peasantry though of them, who are to be met with in every country districts in Ireland. She speaks the language of her class, picturesque in its allusions and simple in its directness. Joan is taken on as attendant on the unwelcome visitor to the Castle. She undertakes the duty only because she wants to "make the rent" for her thriftless but well-loved father: for to serve the returned Lady Liscarroll was not considered exactly an honor in that part of the world. Cathal, Joan's father, answered her ladyship rather sternly, when she had the bad taste to ask if his wife was living:—

"She is living, I believe, but not in God's grace," answered Cathal instantly, with an air of indifference. He was as stern as King Cormac now. "If I remember right, my wife wint north, a little bit before your ladyship wint south. The swan loves the tide, and the wild goose flies with the wind, so I'm tould. And there's music that makes some weep, and some sleep and some laugh. I'm trusting the laugh will be with yourself, my lady. But Joan having lost her mother so early, I was in hopes you'd feel for the poor angashore."

Joan promises her father not to pine and sicken without him.

"I'll try not, father, but whatever happens to me, we must make up the rent for Davy Roche before the hungry months are upon us. There's three gales due in May. That will strengthen me against heart-sickness, to know I am airning them."

So Joan took her spinning-wheel and her songs and her laughter to the castle. She was a pretty girl but too poor to have a serious lover. The young men admired her, but acknowledged the impossibility of choosing her for a bride:—

"Had th'ould man even a weeny fortune to give with her, tisn't long she'd remain without a husband," said Garret; "but sure they never had a day's luck in that house, and Cathal, in spite of his knowledge, would drink the ocean dry."

"If I had that much of a fortune" replied Felim, flicking his fingers—and a fine fresh lad of his inches he was—or O'Dwyer could give her a cow's grass, I'd be match-making with Joan long ago. But what signifies talking? He has n't a dish of crab-apples to his own check. 'Tis a mournful thing that he is not able to keep from the full pitcher till empty it is."

"Well, we have but the one life," said Garret the Epicurean. He never did a ha 'porth of harm to any but his own. My heart is sore for the little girl. Though she has a step like the roe-deer, and a song like the bird's from the billows, I'm in dread she 'll die an old maid. But if she was Davy Roche's daughter, and all the land he sucked to himself was coming to her," pursued Garret, turning a bright eye on Felim, "let her screech like a hare in a gin, or walk lame of her two legs, I'll engage she'd never want for sweethearts."

Davy Roche was the money-lender of the neighbourhood and owner of much land, which he had got by foreclosing on non-payers. Here is a touch showing the peculiar considerations that have to govern the sense of duty in many village minds. Lisaveta the secondary heroine is discussing the condition of the people with Edmund, Philip's cousin:—

"What do you say of the wonderful Dutch menagerie Mr. Edmund, in and out of the hovels?"

"Cocks and hens, goats and donkeys, swine of all ages and sizes," he said gravely. "Heaven send them increase. It is our natural history, which pays the rent."

"Too natural. I am often of one mind with Mrs. Cronin about it. Did you ever hear what she said to Father Falvey when he scolded her for not attending Mass?"

"I did not. But I know Jeremiah Cronin's account of his wife's eloquence to me, 'You see Sir' said Jerry 'she has lost all her teeth and there's no bounds to her tongue. And how did she answer the priest?'

"Yerra,' said she, 'lave me,' al one with the chapel. I have divils o' pigs, and divils o' poultry, and childer to be rearing, and unless I drew 'em into it before me, I couldn't be there while I said the full of my beads."

Philip's illness is a long one and his convalescence keeps him much about the Castle. Joan in close attendance on his mother gains his heart unconsciously. He is a dark and dour young man, with a soul shadowed by the pain caused in his childhood by his mother's desertion. In his illness he loses the constant vision of that trouble, and instead

What, he saw was a girl's face turned towards his, tender grey eyes over lips parted in expectation and wonder. This vision had burnt itself into his brain, fresh and sweet as an April morning. With Joan came the fairy music too, low and almost inarticulate, rippling, tinkling, as streams and winds flow for their own pleasure but full of enchantments. It was mixed with the hum of the spinning wheel, and seemed to laugh over it divinely—to laugh as the finest sorrow laughs, as the rain holds the sun in its falling drops, and the land brightens where they strike. April, this was April, and Philip went blindly into the flowering, rain-dashed, song-lit spring, not knowing whither, except that the music drew and he followed. Why, it was love already, you will say. Hush, my too-wise reader, let the spell work, be not impatient for the untwisting of these harmonies. Philip was a novice in the art, and Joan as little aware of her influence as a wave that dances on the sea of its foam-born beauty. They dreamt they knew not what. How should they know!"

Much trouble comes from this dream of bliss. The Wizard's knot is hard of undoing, and brings many a life into a tangle before peace is made round a death-bed. W. Barry has written a story that in plot, in diction, and in ideas is as fresh and poetic as the land from which he draws all three.

Dr. Maurus Jokai seeks in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, a theme for his patriotic and graphic pen. The gallantry which inspired all the events of that stirring period find ample illustration in THE BARON'S SONS (b) a story that records the high deeds of the family Baradlay. A mother, worthy to rank with her of the Gracchi displays a sustained heroism and self-sacrifice that inspires the whole Hungarian movement to recover their constitutional rights. The Baron Baradlay, her husband, the "Stony-hearted man" lays strict injunctions on her as to the destiny of each of their three sons. As he lies dying, he dictates his will to his gentle wife. He commands that his sons are to continue in their official careers, to uphold and preserve the work of their father's head and hands. He was not actuated by patriotism. Ambition was his ruler. The fate of his sons settled, he ordered his wife—to be a widow within the hour—to marry again the man he selected at the end of six weeks mourning. The Baroness implores in vain for immunity from this fate: She must write as he orders. Then the Stony-hearted goes into eternity, and the day of the living begins. The Baroness prays for his soul's eternal rest, but vows to God that she will not carry out his wicked will, moreover she will do the exact opposite. The three sons, inspired by her, become the moving spirits in the Hungarian revolution instead of obsequious Austrian courtiers or officials. One of the finest scenes in the book is when the Baroness, knowing the weaker nature of her third son, visits him in Vienna at the peril of her own life, and so appeals to him that the latent heroism, that had been almost killed in him, rises to the surface, and he becomes capable of even a higher sacrifice than his brothers in the cause they all three embrace. Another fine passage of breathless interest and descriptive power is that which takes the deserting squadron of hussars under Richard Baradlay across the Carpathians, to Hungary. They first swore blind obedience to their commander and fearless execution of his orders until they should see their homes once more and then went on what seemed a hopeless march, with the pursuers well up, over an impossible mountain path and through countless risks. Yet Richard's courage and ready resource brought them through, every man of the two hundred and twenty that had followed him from the Austrian ranks, to help their unhappy country. Another exciting scene, which Maurus Jokai makes instinct with life, is the duel between Odon and Richard Baradlay at the siege of the Buda fortress. The translator has done justice to this one of the finest of Jokai's brilliant stories. He does not lose any of the spirit and the colour, the heroism and romance, the heights of hope and the depths of despair which Hungary's sons went bravely through in that convulsion.

AN IMPERIAL ODE, by Samuel Jefferson, aims at an embodiment in its lines of all the glories of the vast Empire over which England's ruler holds sway. The verse is stately, and proudly chronicles the victories of British soldiers in every part of the world, and the victories of peace as well. It is an expansion of an written for Jubilee Day in 1897, and now includes earlier ode the later events that are making history, the War in South Africa, the troubles in China and at Kumassi. Science is not forgotten, nor any of the elements that helped in the expansion of the Empire and in its intellectual progress. Says Mr. Jefferson:—

"Gloriously
Both Art and Science have progressed,
And with full fruitage mankind blessed,
O'er all the world the electric force
Science directeth on swift course."

. . . .

In mighty engines we behold
Steam its giant power unfold,
To urge the spindle or the loom;
The iron steed, through tunnelled gloom
Or o'er long arches, flies with speed.

Though the poet sighs for the day when universal peace and goodwill may unite all the world in the happy bonds of friendship, he has to record for the present a pretty fair share of fighthing:—

That day approaches, surely when
Injustice, girt with might,
Shall sink, to rise up nevermore,
Before the force of right.

It is such a pity that in prosaic every.day life each nation should individually hold that it has right on its side, thus prolonging interminably the day of battle, but

Mar's gory face shall soon grow pale
Before the smile of peace"
The times of ravaging must pass,
The rest Millennial come"

Meanwhile we fight, and our Colonies fight with us:—

Sons of Australia, now take manly part
In that yet raging struggle, bold in heart,
Longing for freedom's power to overwhelm
The oligarchy foul, corrupt, to rid our realm
Of all that wars against Imperial sway,
Australia's heroes dare the deadly fray.

From their far isle Tasmanian warriors came
To guard the honour of Britannia's name."

From Indian Rajah's eager offers came
To send their soldiers to uphold the name
And power of Greater Britain, in that fight
Now raging at the Cape in cause of right,.

And in China, too, the sword is not yet sheathed, nor can it be. We must maintain the open door:—

This to uphold, Britannia
Columbia and Germania,
In concord strong firmly unite
Opposed to all tyrannic might."

All this shows that Mr. Jefferson while longing for peace can feel his breast beat high at the sound of War's trumpet. Proud of the extent of the Empire, and its progress in the arts of peace he yet realises that its frontiers must be guarded and its independence kept intact. The poem is dedicated to Lord Roberts and bears even in its embossed cover a hint of its patriotic spirit in the Union Jack and Royal Standard which are impressed on the paper. If the divine afflatus of the poet is not the strongest point in this Ode, it is undoubtedly imperial in its inspiration.

a THE WIZARD'S KNOT by William Barry. Unwin's Colonial Library.

b THE BARON'S SONS by Maurus Jokai. Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.

c AN IMPERIAL ODE by Samuel Jefferson. Simpkin Mershall & Co.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association which will be submitted to the meeting to-day states:—The exceptional inactivity and depression that have weighed upon the Bombay Mill Industry throughout the past twelve months, are reflected in the paucity and the nature of the matters in respect of which the Committe of the Association has, during that period, taken active steps. It has, of course, been the duty of the Committee, at their monthly meetings, to canvass and consider many questions bearing upon the Industry beyond those specifically referred to in the accompanying report; but in very many cases it was felt that the times were not propitious for taking steps or making representations.

PLAGUE.

The continuance of plague in Bombay and its Presidency is in itself a factor of the most hostile kind; and the very great diminution of population, as shown by the Census, leaves no doubt as to the wide-spread destruction of life that is going on largely out of sight. During the first visitations of the disease, no reliable evidence as to the efficacy of the various methods of fighting it was available, and the Association declined to commit itself to a definite policy in a matter on which even Government hesitated to pronounce, with certainty. And now that the lessons to be deduced from accumulated experience begin to define themselves, the Committee, though fully alive to the injury done to the trade by sucessive epidemics, and though willing to promote preventive measures so far as may be possible. have not been called on during the past year to consider any proposals made to that effect. It is not, therefore, necessary to do more than record the fact that while in Bombay the spring epidemic of 1900 began later than usual, it lasted very much longer and that the daily mortality at one time ranged above 400 per diem. In the earliar part of the year a system of payments and rewards for those undergoing and for those performing inoculation was instituted by the Municipal Comissioner, and the total number of inocculations reported was of 86,000. But the system in question left so large an opening for irregularities of various kinds and so much dubiety as to the correctness of the figure that in July it was stoped and in a week or two the number of reported inocculations fell to some 10 or 12 a week. At the time of writing this Report Bombay was undergoing yet another epedemic, with a daily mortality ranging from 350 upwards.

FAMINE AND COMPETITION.

EXPANSION OF WEAVING.

Even more disastrous were the effects of the failure of the monsoon in 1899. It will, of course, be remembered that in consequence of that failure an effort was made to bring about a concerted resort to short-time among the mills in Bombay. It is believed that at one time there were in Bombay alone some 36 mills that found it most profitable to close. It was expected that the receipts of cotton in Bombay during 1900 might not exceed some 750,000 bales, and although the actual figures were 885,000, a comparision of that total with the 2,070,000, bales received in 1899, is sufficient to indicate some of the difficulties encountered both by exporters and local consumers. It is computed that against some 500 000 bales shipped to Europe in 1899, only about 235,000 were exported in 1900, while in place of the 560,000 bales forwarded to China and Japan in 1899, not more than 177,000 in all were despatched from this port to the farther East, It would seem clear, therefore that the total consumption of cotton in local mills must have fallen considerably short of 50 per cent, of that effected in the previous year, and this as borne out not only by the protracted stoppages of many mills, as already stated, but by the vast falling of in the exports of yarn. These latter are believed not to have exceeded 258,000 bales in all, or some 44 per cent, of the figure attained in 1899. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the unliquidated stocks of yarn in China at the beginning of the year were enormous, and that this fact in itself made the disasters of the succeeding twelve months press with special directness and force upon the manufacturers, who might otherwise have found in that market some relief from their troubles. The continuous intensity of the competition waged by the Japanese and Chinese mills in those markets on which Bombay formerly depended, has become insuportable under the conditions hitherto prevailing, and has forced many of the Indian mills to adapt their methods to the new requirements. Many spinners have resorted largely to the higher counts, and this has brought about an increase in the imports both of Egyptian and of American cotton. But the difficulties that threaten the furure of the Spinning Industry, when Chinese mills shall be making yarn from indigenous cotton, have led to the erection of many looms and to the energetic inauguration of an expanded Weaving Industry which, it may be hoped, will, before very long, make the country more independent of foreign cloth imports.

COTTON DUTIES AND TARIFF ACTS.

At the close of the year it was decided to represent to Government that, in the opinion of the Association, the time had arrived when the Import and Excise Duties on cotton goods, which were imposed in 1895, might be properly removed. It had been shown that the duties under consideration had entirely arrested the growth of the Weaving Industry in the Indian mills, while virtually conferring a bounty on hand-looms and on all competitors situate din such Native States as did not collect Excise. As an instance of the manner in which the duties pressed upon the Weaving Industry, the Committee pointed out that in one of the chief mills in Bombay the cost of 500 plain looms, including gearing, building and machinery alone, was Rs. 4,06,000, and the total production form these 500 looms for one year, of 300 working days, was 20,62 000 lbs. of cloth, which at 7 annas per lb. gave Rs. 9,02,000. On this sum was paid duty three and-a-half per cent, that is to say, Rs. 31 570 or 8 per cent. per annum on the cost of the 500 looms. If 5 per cent. were added for depreciation, it would give a total of 13 per cent., and this would leave a very narrow margin for profit on the cloth produced. The Committee accordingly submitted that the great improvement in the general financial position of the country removed the fiscal exigencies on which alone the institution of the duties was justified, and rendered it not only possible but expedient that Government should now abolish both the Excise and Import duties on cotton goods, the economic vice of which has all along been frankly admitted.

REVISION OF TARIFF.

In view of the half-yearly revision of tariff values for cotton goods under the Cotton Duties Act, the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, submitted to the Association, on 12th May 1900, a revised tariff for any remarks which the Committee might think fit to make thereupon. The proposed schedule of rates was carefully examined by the Committee, but as all the items appeared to have been fixed with due regard to the interests of millowners, the Committee had no alterations to suggest, and accordingly informed the Collector that the rates proposed by Government had their approval.

On 28th July, 1900, the Bombay Government furnished the Association with a copy of a Notification by the Government of India revising the abovementioned tariff, together with a copy of a letter from that Government in connection therewith. It seemed, to the Government of India that so extensive an alteration of the classes required further consideration, and that it would probably be better to defer any substantial change of this kind till an opportunity arose for a personal discussion between the Director-General of Statistics and the local authorities and persons interested in Bombay. In the meantime, therefore, Government had adhered to the existing classification, merely making one or two necessary changes in the rates. It was added that the question could again be considered if the Director-General of Statistics visited Bombay in the cold weather (Appendix C.)

CALENDERING OF PIECE-GOODS.

Under the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act, Excise is collected upon the value of textiles as they leave the mill premises. In the case of a mill calendering its own goods, Excise is therefore paid not only upon the woven value of the goods, but upon such enhancement of value as results from the calendering. On the other hand, a factory where only calendering is done is not subject to the Act. Goods issuing from it are therefore not liable to Excise, and while the goods which it receives for treatment by calendering process may be assumed to have paid Excise or Import Duty, no further duty is in its case collected in respect of such enhancement of value as results from that process. These circumstances obviously place such mills as calender their own goods at a disadvantage, as compared with the separate calendering works exempt as such from the operations of the Act; and this matter was, at the instance of the Custom House authorities in Bombay, considered by the Committee towards the end of the year. Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., visited Bombay in the month of November 1900, and during his stay he invited the Association to confer with him both as regards the periodical revision of Excise tariff valuations and upon the question of calendering. A Sub-Committee was accordingly appointed and the members thereof —The Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (Deputy Chairman), Messrs. S. A. Nathan, C. N. Wadia, Vithuldas Damodhar Thackersey and the Secretary met Mr. O'Conor on the 23rd and 27th November. As regards the amended tariff valuations, certain objections raised by members of the Sub-Committee were recognised as reasonable, and in the end the valuations shown on the subjoined schedule were accepted by both sides as those which Mr. O'Conor should recommend to Government for adoption. It was finally arranged that the following should be laid by Mr. O'Conor before the Government of India as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee:—(a) That all mills practising or intending to practise calendering within the mill premises, either in respect of goods made by themselves or in respect of goods sent in from outside, for the express purpose of being calendered, should continue to pay Excise duty at 3 1-2 per cent. on the full calendered value of all such goods when issued from the premises, unless they could, under regulations to be instituted, satisfy the proper Excise Officer that the goods, or part of the goods, were not made on the premises, but introduced under the said regulations for the express purpose of being calendered, and that duty had already been paid upon them in their uncalendered state. (b) That any such mill should be exempt from all such duty on the charges for calendering on its effectively detaching and isolating its Calendering Department from the rest of its premises in such a way as to make such Department to the satisfaction of the proper Excise Officer, a separate calendering works not falling within the purview of the Act. (c) That no such disability as would be implied in the application of the Act to establishments in which calendering but no weaving is done, should be imposed on such establishments, as such imposition would tend to kill enterprise by establishing a precedent possibly applicable to other auxiliary industries.

As the result of the interview with Mr. O'Conor, in regard to the revision of the Tariff under the Cotton Duties Act, the Government of India published a notification dated 12th December, 1900, fixing the tariff values. In the matter of calendering no final orders had been passed on the subject up to the time of compiling this report.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

On 29th March, 1900 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Association a copy of a communication from the Manchester Chamber in regard to a sample of Indian-spun grey cotton yarn—reputed 20s—received in Manchester from Tonkin. It was stated that the sample in question had been tested at the Testing House of the Manchester Chamber, and showed that the real count was 17·9, and the length of four hauks, taken promiscuously, 720, 743, 681, and 712 yards, respectively, giving an average of 714 yards instead of 840 yards. Having ascertained the name of the cotton mill in Bombay which had spun the yarn in question, the Chamber of Commerce forwarded the correspondence to the Association, expressing the hope that steps would be taken to bring the matter to the notice of the mill concerned, in order that the correct count and length of the goods manufactured and shipped to foreign ports should be shown in future.

INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT, 1899.

The Bombay Government, on 31st August, 1900, consulted the Association as to the expediency of extending throughout British India facilities for the conduct of arbitrations on the lines established by the Indian Arbitration Act of 1899. It was pointed out by Government that the Indian Arbitration Act applies only to the Presidency Towns and Rangoon.

The papers received the careful consideration of the Committee, and in addressing Government on 28th September 1900, it was stated that the Indian Arbitration Act had been in existence so short a time that people connected with mercantile transactions had not yet been made familiar with its provisions. The Committee, therefore, considered that, if the Act was to be extended in the direction proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee, it should, in the first instance, and as an experimental measure, be confined to the larger towns of the mofussil where its provisions might be more readily taken advantage of than in rural tracts.

"SILENT" RISKS.

On the 18th July 1900 the Committee, in response to representations from members, addressed the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents with a view to obtaining from them, firstly, a precise interpretation of the term "Silent Risk," as applied to insurances affecting cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, and secondly a statement of the conditions determining and affecting that risk. As the result of correspondence and discussion Section VI of the Cotton Mill Tariff was amended. In regard to "sprinklers" certain reduced allowances commencing on the 1st August, 1901 were sanctioned to be granted to mills fitted with the old type of "Witter" or "Titan" sprinklers.

REPRESENTATION OF THE ASSOCIATION IN THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In view of the contemplated amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Committee took the opportunity of addressing Government on 25th July 1900, with regard to the desirability of extending to the Association the same privilege which Government had been pleased, under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, to confer on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay University, namely, to return two of their members as representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Association's letter was in due course laid before Government; and on 27th September, 1900 the Committee were informed that their representation would receive due consideration when the City of Bombay Municipal Act came up for amendment.

TRADE SAMPLES.

Under date of 21st February 1900 the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India brought to the notice of the Association that two large plate glass show cases had been reserved in the new economic or Commercial Gallery of the Indian Museum for the purpose of exhibiting an assortment of the yarns and other cotton goods produced by the cotton mills in Bombay, and desired the Committee to bring the matter to the notice of the members with a view to being furnished with an assortment of the goods mentioned. The Committee accordingly addressed the members on the subject, and stated that the deposits of collections of the different cotton products of Indian mills at the Museum would be an excellent means of furnishing information to foreigners desiring to know all about Indian cotton fabrics.

CAWNPORE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Superintendents of the Farm, through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces and Oudh addressed the Association on 19th May 1900 with regard to the cultivation of the long-stapled American and Egyptian cottons and Indian cottons, and stated that the attention which had been given to the matter for the last ten or twelve years had resulted in some of the acclimatised American varieties being grown with no more difficulty than the indigenous varieties. The outturn too, he stated, was quite as good as Indian grown cotton. With the view to determining the qualities of the staples, they had occasionally been submitted to expert examination in India, and as the result of the reports received, it had been decided to confine attention at the farm to the growth and improvement of some of the promising varieties. To do this work of elimination properly, it was necessary that the farm authorities should possess more detailed information regarding the length, fineness, and strength of the several staples, the count up to which they could be spun, and the comparative market value in India, and for this purpose he forwarded to the Association a large number of samples together with details as to growths, &c. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs John R. Greaves (Chairman), C. N. Wadia, Sassoon J. David, S. A. Nathan, and D. C. Shroff, was appointed to examine the samples and report thereon. Each sample was carefully inspected by the Sub-Committee in question, and they submitted to the General Committee a detailed report on the various samples received by the Association. This report was in due course forwarded to the Farm Superintendent accompanied by a supplementary report, which the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit was good enough to draw up, and the Committee take this opportunity of recording their thanks to this gentleman for the assistance he rendered in the matter.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

In 1899 two prosecutions were instituted by the Municipality for contravention of Section 391 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. It was probably believed that these proscutions would have the effect of diminishing the alleged nuisance; but owing to the unprecedented elevation of the prices for English coal during the past year and the state of the mill industry which forbade the use of any such costly fuel, such mills as worked at all used Indian coal almost exclusively.

Wheras English coal in 1899 formed 36 per cent of the total receipts, in 1900 it represented less than 5 per cent. As all Oriental coals produce a greater volume of smoke than English coals, there was little apparent diminution of the alleged nuisance, and this in spite of the fact that many mills were standing. The Committee, while pleased to promote the amenity of the City, believe that the Municipality at one time showed a disposition to ignore both the distinctly industrial nature of the town and the exceptionally open and airy situation it occupies. Such a quantity of smoke as might, in a non-manufacturing town, or in a close inland situation, be regarded as detrimental, is in Bombay, with its surrounding expanse of sea, perfectly innocuous. And the Committee having been at one time uncertain that the Municipality might not be led by the clamour of idealists to treat Bombay as if it were primarily a fashionable watering place, have been glad to see that a more practical view appears to have prevailed of late. At the same time the Committee desire once more to urge upon members the propriety of seeing, in their own interests, that all reasonable care is taken to avoid the unnecessary emission of smoke.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

A reference to the annual statement published by the Association—giving the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1900—will show that the number of mills in Bombay itself remains the same as three years ago, 82. There was, however, an increase during the year of 126,030 spindles, while the total quantity of Cotton consumed shows a diminution of some two lakhs of bales compared with 30th June 1899. There was also a falling off in the number of hands employed in the various mills on the City,

		No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of cotton. (Bales.)	Hands employed
Bombay	1899...	82	24,10,861	22,209	9,50,800	77,169
	1900...	82	25,36,891	22,215	7,44,800	72,914
All India	1899...	188	47,28,333	39,039	16,78,190	162,104
	1900...	193	49,45,783	40,124	14,53,352	161,189

China still absorbs the bulk of the country-made yarn exported from Bombay, but shipments during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1900 show a considerable falling off compared with the year 1899—the decrease amounting to 326,438 bales or 56·29 per cent.

The shipments of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to the Farther East also show a large decrease, the exports to China being 2,620,368 yards or 65·61 per cent. less than in 1899. There were no shipments to Japan.

THE NEEDS OF THE CHURCH.

A WRITER in the "Saturday Review," commenting on the statistics published in the official year book of the Church of England, says:—

The grand total of voluntary contributions of churchmen for the year was £7,770,992, an increase of over £300,000 on the year before. It is nothing to boast of. In the same year the nation had a hundred and thirty millions in the Post Office Savings Bank alone, and spent a hundred and sixty-four millions on alcoholic drinks. Still, it is something in the circumstances to have made progress at all.

It was feared, and not without reason, that the Aid Grant would tend to lessen the contributions of churchmen to voluntary schools, and for a year or two they showed a decline. But for the year under review there is an increase in voluntary subscriptions of over £17,000. Indeed, the figures show a small increase all along the line—there are 11,264 more school places, 2,855 more children on the registers, and the average attendance has grown by 10,561. The whole of the contributions of churchmen to the cause of religious education reach nearly a million pounds a year.

The first need of the church is a highly qualified ministry, adequate in numbers to meet the ever-growing demand caused by the rapid increase of population and the higher standard of energy and service. Unhappily there is no sign of this need being met. The number of candidates for holy orders has been steadily decreasing since 1895: the number ordained last year being 650 against 661 the year before, and more than a hundred less than ten years ago. The seriousness of these facts has been widely recognised by the bishops. It has been discussed in Convocation, at the Church congress, and in numberless diocesan and other conferences—but no agreement has been reached as to the causes of this failure—nor any very practical suggestions made how to arrest it. It has been very wisely determined that the need must not be met by any lowering of the standard. The education, the intellectual activity of the age demand even higher standard of thought and knowledge among the clergy, and we are glad to note that the number of literates is not gaining on those ordained from our great universities.

There are figures in the year book which may have something to do with this lack of men. It is impossible to look at the return of the incomes of the beneficed clergy without seeing that a considerable number must be in chronic poverty, and not a few in real distress. The tithe rent charge stands now at the lowest point it has ever reached and yet the funds for the "educational and charitable assistance" of the clergy fell last year by some £17,000. There will always be men who will cheerfully face a life of proverty in obedience to a Divine call, but it cannot be good for the Church that the status of her clergy should be lower than that of the farmers around them, or that they should live in the domestic conditions of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. There will always be men whose private incomes will enable them to take poor livings—but wealth ought not to be a condition of ordination. "I should be a happy man," said Bishop Creighton "were it not for my patronage, and I could bear that if I had not so often to think first of a man's pocket and afterwards of his spiritual qualifications." This is a matter to be dealt with by the laity, and there is no more pressing claim to their serious thought.

MR. J. S. HEANEY, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. J. A. G. WALES, M. A, (Oxon) I.C.S., acts as Collector and District Registrar, Surat, and member and President of the District Local Board, vice Mr. Weir proceeding on leave.

MR. S. J. MURPHY, I.C.S., passed the higher standard Revenue Departmental examination on the 1st April. Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., has now completely passed the same examination.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER.)

MURDER OF A SISTER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATOR VS. KALU SOMA KOLI.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in April last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the murder of a woman named Dagu. The medical evidence proved that Dagu had two wounds, one on the throat, and the other on the right lower jaw. The former was the most serious and severed the wind-pipe. The wounds were inflicted with a hatchet, while the woman was a sleep. Dagu died 22 days after the wounds were inflicted. She appeared to have had considerable vitality, and after passing a day in the hospital, wished to go back to her home, as she wished to be by her children. The recovery of the woman was improbable even if there had been skilful treatment. The Sessions Judge held, therefore, that as she was attacked in her bed at night with a deadly weapon, the assailant intended to cause her death, on at least knew that death would be the most probable result of the serious wounds he caused. The accused was Dagu's husband's younger brother. Dagu's husband, Vithoba, was lying in an inner room, being ill with fever. Dagu herself was lying in the outer room on a cot, and the accused lay outside that room on a cart. Dagu had been in the habit of reproving accused for idleness and giving him insufficient food. The accused had complained of her conduct and was much exasperated. On the 4th August last, about 1 a.m., he took his revenge with a hatchet belonging to the joint family, and then lay down on his cart, pretending to be asleep. Meanwhile, the wounded woman managed to make her way to her husband's cot in the inner room, and either by signs or words informed him who had wounded her. An alarm was given; the Patel came; and the accused was arrested and tied to a post. He was afterwards placed before a magistrate and made a full confession. The assessors found the accused guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy, and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	2	8
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	5	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	22	10	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	13	52
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	9	12	24
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	20
Total	82	54	197
Total plague deaths to date	94,850	79,202	
Same date last year	82	43	270

BANDRA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Wednesday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending April 19th, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	678	602
Karachi	236	210
Poona (including Cantonment)	1	1
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	3	2
Surat	52	37
Thana	80	71
Khandeish	77	61
Poona (excluding City)	2	2
Kolaba	18	13
Ratnagiri	20	18
Belgaum	161	122
Dharwar	71	47
Karachi (excluding City)	8	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	19	10
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	23	14
Kolhapur	41	25
Cutch	108	94
Baroda territory	17	10
Dharampur	1	0
Janjira	17	17
Europeans	1	1
Total	1,646	1,360
Week ending April 12	1,947	1,632

Total to date...443,513 347,998

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savnur have been free during the week.

MORE RUSSIAN DUPLICITY.

VIOLATION OF THE MASAMPO AGREEMENT.

THE following statement has appeared in a native paper:—Serious trouble was caused by Russia some time ago with regard to her demand for the lease of a lot of land in Masampo which had been held by a certain Japanese. But the difficulty was settled afterwards as the Japanese agreed to give up the land in exchange for another lot held by Russia. The land in question held by the Japanese seems to have formed a key to Masampo, and it appears that Russia could not afford to spare it. When the lot of land was transferred to Russia, an agreement was made that Russia should in no way use the land for military purposes. But it appears that Russia has begun to reduce the agreement to a dead letter. Sentinels are now stationed on the boundaries of the land purchased and no one is allowed admittance within the area. Vessels arriving there are invariably boarded by Russian officers. Russian warships are frequenting the place and are conducting a careful survey between Masampo and Chinhai bay. Russia has now in contemplation the undertaking of works on a great scale. She proposes to establish naval hospitals, but there is room for doubt whether the hospitals in question are not intended to give accommodation not to marines, but to the Russian army. Russia is evidently determined to make good use of Masampo, and there is no evidence to dispel this suspicion. Russia has now begun to extend the sphere of her encroachments. She is apparently trying to secure the lease of Chinhai Bay, and she has already marked the lines of demarkation by staking the land off. It is said that Japanese fishermen who recently visited Chinhai Bay were driven out by Russian warships. Russia has not yet formally preferred a demand to the Korean Court for the lease of the Bay. It seems that previous to a formal demand, Russia intends to occupy the place in reality and afterward ask the consent of the Korean Government. Negotiations, therefore, will be opened later on between Korea and Russia, and meanwhile, Russian proceedings in the Hermit Kingdom should be watched with interest. Chinhai Bay forms a large gulf, surrounded by the adjoining land of Masampo and also by an island with the entrance on the eastern side. Although there is a passage on the southern side, it does not allow a steamer to pass. When the eastern side is guarded, the Bay is perfectly safe from invasion. The depth of water being on the average about ten fathoms, it can accommodate a large number of big warships. Chinhai-wan, therefore, is the best harbour on the southern coast of Korea. When Russia successfully entrenches herself on this strategical point, she will be placed in a position enabling her to command the Japan Sea. Communications between Vladivostock and Port Arthur would be facilitated, and the Russian navy would become unassailable on the Pacific. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that the position of Japan will be inimically threatened, in the event of the ambitious undertaking of Russia being carried out. It is believed, therefore, that Japan will start a movement sooner or later to avert the possibility of such an emergency. An opinion is now entertained that it is highly advisable for Japan to induce Russia to renounce her claim on Chinhai-Bay in the interests of peace in the East, by forming an agreement with Russia as the latter has not yet preferred a formal demand on Korea.—"Japan Mail."

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS. BY M. JOSEPH REINACH.

(Concluded from page 4.)

'At least, I demand,' he said, 'that the accused may be allowed means of defence!' "Thus," adds M. Reinach, "spoke a former Du Paty under Louis XVI., three years before the revolution. But the Jesuit, having again obtained authority in France (as Gambetta truly said, when the country sinks the Jesuit rises), a hundred and five years after the Declaration of the Rights of Man, another Du Paty assists in the destruction of liberty."

Once arrested, and, according to military terms, placed "in pace," Dreyfus was as completely buried alive as is the wretched assassin of the late Empress of Austria. For seven entire weeks he was left to himself and his agonising thoughts, no communication being permitted him with his family or his friends. By a refinement of cruelty, books, pens, ink, and paper were forbidden. It was the hope of his persecutors that such treatment would madden him into some kind of avowal. Here M. Reinach's pen is truly eloquent:

"And not a book. Yes, a book, that balm and consolation even of the murderer awaiting his doom was denied him. The narrative of travels, the story, that for a passing hour make the prisoner oblivious of his wretchedness or of his crime, that lift him from his dungeon walls transporting to blue skies of far-off lands or to the world of romance; this sacred thing was denied to another object no less sacred, namely, misfortune personified."

Having made clear the origin and motives of the conspiracy against justice M. Reinach next shows how the condemnation of a man behind his back became possible. We have only to read the chapter entitled "La Libre Parole" to understand by what means the verdict was brought about. "In order that Dreyfus should be condemned by his judges," writes our author, "he must first be condemned by the people. Nothing easier. Rochefort, but above all, Drumont, had for some time systematically undertaken the poisoning of the public mind. Perpetual invective, however, by degrees loses persuasiveness. Reiterated mendacities fail to convince. But what pious soul can distrust the utterances of 'La Croix,' that journal whose emblem is Christ crucified, and 'Le Petit Journal,' an innocent little newspaper disclaiming politics? Can simple folks feel suspicious of being led astray here? The section of the Press still remaining honest is soon silenced by the torrent of barbarism revived: the hue and cry of the Anti-Semites stifles their voice. Drumont, as did Marat during the Terror, calmly looks on. The French people, naturally kindly and good at heart, is goaded into ferocity. Even the peasants besiege their Deputies with the cry, 'When, then, are you going to deliver us from the Jews?'"

One revolting freature of this campaign, as M. Reinach clearly shows, is that among its most ferocious leaders were Jews, or men having Jewish blood in their veins, these renegades hounding down their victim as if in his person to avenge the indignities suffered by their race. This portion of the book should be carefully read. No citations give an adequate notion of the French Press as then represented by Drumont and his crew.

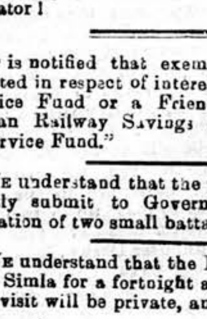
We now come to the trial. Here is a sketch of Maitre Demange: "In the first instance, Mathieu Dreyfus had recourse to Waldeck Rousseau for the defence of his brother, but this great advocate had long since confined himself to civil causes. He recommended Edgar Demange, a brilliant pupil of Lachand. Demange, without identifying himself with any school of politics, by taste and family belonged to the traditions of the Empire. A sincere Catholic, a passionate lover of the Army, penetrated with the spirit of Berryer, the principles of liberty and justice were to him a religion. 'I will study your brother's case,' he replied. 'If I find the slightest reason to doubt in his innocence the dossier shall be returned to you.' Having thoroughly gone into the matter, he betook himself to the prison of Cherche-Midi, and informed the Jew that his innocence was patent, and that he would plead his cause."

But, as M. Reinach asks, on behalf of the seven officers who convicted an innocent man, how could it have occurred to these that Henry was a perjurer, and that the Mercier dossier was made up of forgery upon forgery? And here we are reminded of a fine passage in M. Anatole France's latest work. Under the head of "Le Bureau," he pleads for Dreyfus's judges, and his country people generally, on similar grounds. How was it possible to connect the French army with a gang of forgers shut up in a closet, men busy with penknife, pen and ink, and sandpaper, inserting a word here, erasing another there, their business secret as that of false coiners? And Drumont had done his work well. A wave of veritable savegery now swept over the country. Even the poet of love and tender emotions, the once gentle Coppee, now old and "converted," could thus gloat over the coming degradation of the Jew. "Ah," wrote the author of "Le Passant," "let us all be allowed to see the vile face of the traitor, one by one let us spit upon him!" Mercier wanted the spectacle to be a sort of personal triumph, to have his unhappy victim marched from one end of Paris to the orther in the eyes of the people. The Government, as we know, decided otherwsise, but even under more decent conditions, this scene was without doubt as shameful as any transacted in modern times. When all is said and done, the most astounding feature throughout this history is the character of Dreyfus himself. Very near madness he evidently was in the early stages of his martyrdom, but having once resolved to live, he resolved, at the same time, to remain sane. And the other day a French friend thus wrote to an English correspondent: "I have seen Dreyfus. He talks calmly of the past, and without a trace of vindictiveness towards his judges, much as any man might do of another's misfortunes." But we have only to compare the portraits of the brilliant young officer before his arrest and the white-haired, prematurely aged man rescued from the Devil's Island, to realise the nature of his sufferings. Well, not only for France, but for other countries where Clericalism and Anti-Semitism go hand in hand, that this shocking history has found so able and impartial a narrator!

IT is notified that exemption from income tax is granted in respect of interest on securities held by a Service Fund or a Friendly Society. The East Indian Railway Savings Bank is included among "Service Fund."

WE understand that the Commander-in-Chief will shortly submit to Government a proposal for the formation of two small battalions of Gurkha scouts.

WE understand that the Raja of Kapurthala will visit Simla for a fortnight about the middle of May. The visit will be private, and the following a small one.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SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

AN inquiry has been going on before the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore into a charge of robbery brought by a Brahman woman against B. E. Hoff, Manager of the Cawnpore Emigration Depot. On 24th April the complainant Ram Prare Brahman, wife of Luchmi Narain, Nagore, Jodhpur, stated: About three months ago (more or less) about 8 a. m. I arrived at Cawnpore Station from Nagore with Sita Ram, my servent. When I arrived at the station I went to the Tulsi Ram Dharmsala. I came to Cawnpore to visit my village people Ganesh Narain Sita Ram was sent by me to look for the shop. I remained at the dharmsala. I had a sanduck in which were 10 asharafis and Rs. 100 cash, and the rest clothes. I also had a sack in which were a blanket, two nesla (cotton) and plates. All these things were left with me when Sita Ram went away. Sita Ram's property was mixed up with mine. When Sita Ram had gone a fellow came on an ekka and said that Sita Ram had sent for me and found the shop. I said I would not come. I am stranger. He said "Ram is between us. Tum chalo." Then he put the things on the ekka and I got on. He took me to a house. They took me in and took me upstairs. There was a Sahib sitting there on a bed. There were about five or six men there. Of these some were inside, some sitting here, some sitting there. The Sahib said, "Zowar kholdo. Tum bagkar ai ho." I said: "I am not a runaway, enquire from my village people. There are many of them here." He said, "Bara Sahib ka hukum hai zowar kholo." I then said I would not. The Sahib said to the men there "Iska zawar kholo." Two men took off my jewels. The two men are those who have been caught. The jewels I had were one gold box, five earrings (gold), one silver ear-stud, one gold nose-stud, one gold necklet, one gold breast jewel, two gold bracelets, one gold dhora, one gold challa, one silver chain, one pair silver foot rings, one pair anklets. I don't remember any more jewels. The jewels may be worth Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. I don't really know.

EIGHT DAYS A PRISONER.

When they had taken all my jewels off, they sat me down upstairs outside. The jewels and box, &c., were put in the room. There was a nose-ring left, and a man came outside and said the Sahib wanted the nose-ring and took it off. This was another man; not one of those inside. I remained for eight days above. The two men who took off the jewels then said, "We will send you home," and they put me on an "ekka" and took me to a bungalow. It was night when I was taken. I remaind there that night and a day. I was placed in a room, Next day I was taken away. They gave me a dhoti and I was told to put it on and if I did not put it on I should be beaten. I was to put on men's clothes and escape from the Sahib, My clothes were taken charge of by these men. I was taken to the railway. I don't know if there was any one else there. I saw no one else at the bungalow besides these men. I was getting into the ladies' carriage, but they put me into the men's 'gharri.' They gave me a ticket and 3 annas, They told me it was for Fyzabad. They said you will get a ticket at Fyzabad on to your country. They thew my clothes to me in the carriage—a luga and narna. I did not get my sack or any other of my property. I got down at Lucknow Station. I looked for these men and did not find them. I began to cry. The Babu said "the Fyzabad train has gone." I remained all night at the station. When it was day I began to cry, and a man said "Your desh ka admi are many here; they will get you experses and send you home." I gave an anna for an ekka and went to Ram Karan Marwari. His gomashta said "Ram Karan ka mundar men thairo, tumara bandobast hojaega." I went to the mundar. I told all the facts to some women. I sent a letter to Sita Ram. After two days Sita Ram came. He brought me back. I put in an application, Then I went to the Khotwal. The Khotwal asked me if I knew the place and could I recognise the men. I said that I could. Then the Knotwal and I went to the place where I was confined for eight days, The Khotwal went inside. I went in and saw the places where I was robbed and where I was confined. No clothes of mine were found. A room on the roof was searched. There my box and sack (produced) were found. A rope was produced from that box which I recognised as mine. This rope was put in the sack. A nose-stud was in a peti, i. e. the match box. I also got a pair of scissors. It was in the box. The scissors came out of somebody's pocket. Nothing else came out of the box. The Khotwal then got five or six men together. I picked out one who had taken off my jewels, the one who took off the nose-stud. After two or three days I was called, and five or six men were called. The one I saw was the only one who was present (Ahmad Khan identified.) Again after another two or three days out of five or six men I was called, and I identified one (Sayo Pershad identified). He was outside. Then came

THE SAHIB'S IDENTIFICATION.

I was taken to a bungalow on the bank of the Ganges, I did not count the number of Sahibs sitting on chairs five or six of them. I identied Mr. Hoff. After two or three days I was again called to identify the fellow who took me from the dharamsala, and also the same day the clothes were identified I identify the box in court as mine, and this is the box that was stolen with the things, Two of the things shown me are not mine. All the things were shown me by the police on the day I identified Ali Raza. I identified Mr. Hoff at the bungalow, and identify him to-day. He was also present before the Collector. I used to see the Sahib every day at the depot asleep. In the day time he did not come upstairs. I saw the Sahib below from above. Nobody let me go downstairs. I used to sit alone. Somebody stopped me from going out. There was a shed. The Sahib never spoke to me after the day he robbed me. I never said anything to the Sahib. I saw the Sahib when the Khotwal took me to identify him. I did not see him in the interval.

On cross-examination.—I am not living with my husband. I have not lived with my husband for more than four years, I do not know why he will not live with me.

Sita Ram, son of Rupchand, aged 50, Nagal, gave corroborative evidence on several points of the complainant's statement. He said in the course of his evidence: I went from the dharmsala to Gunj Sadar Ganesh Narain. I went to look for his house. Ram Piari remained in the dharmsala with the property. I left the dharmsala about 9 a.m. I returned after half an hour, but did not find the lady. When I asked where she was a buny a out ide said "A fellow came taking your name and put her on the ekka and took her away to the Rotigodan." Witness then narrated the story of his search for the woman during the eight days. He reported the matter to the authorities and inspected the coolies in the cutcherry compound. He questioned the accused, who denied all knowledge of the complainant, Continuing he said:—

A letter came from Lucknow from Ram Karan to say that Ram Piare had arrived. Then I went to Lucknow and found the lady at Ram Karan's and brought her here. On the 13th I returned and gave a petition on that date. The Khotwal summoned me two or three days after that, The Kotwal took me four or five days after the saval to the depot. When I went to the depot the woman went in front, all the rest of us followed. The woman said this was the place, Two men were recognised by the lady, who recognised a man as having kept watch on her day and night, and a munshi. She pointed to a cloth which she said she had left there, Witness gave an account of the finding of the other articles mentioned by the complainant and identified some of them as her property. Mahabir Pershad, who kept a shop near Ulu Ram's Dharmsala corroborated the evidence concerning the abduction of the complainant,

Ahmad Khan, alias Pillu, who had been a servant of Mr. Hoff's up till the date in question, corroborated the woman's account of what took place at the depot. The Sahib said: "There was a warrant, take off her jewellery." While Kasim Ali and Ali Raza were taking off the jewels she wildly expostulated. They took it off and enclosed it in the Sahib's kotoi. The lock was put on it. Kasim Ali gave the key to the Sahib. The sack was also put in the kotoi. After a little time Mendu Khan took off the nose-stud, and gave it to the Sahib. Ali Raza was set on watch by her, I saw the woman eight days under the roof, After eight days at evening Kasim Ali and Ali Raza at 7-30 p.m took the woman away, I understood they were taking her to Mr. Hoff's bungalow. I did not see the woman again at the bungalow, I remained for three days as servant. I must have seen the woman three times in the eight days, She used to come downstairs to draw water, There was watch kept on her.

Sayo Pershad, who had also been a servant of the accused up till about there months before the inquiry, corroborated the complainant's story and gave evidence as to entries he had made in the depot register concerning the woman.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 1st of May.

MAJOR J. DAVIES, acting first Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been appointed First Class Magistrate for the Aden District.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

NOVA PERSEI, which was first discovered by an Edinburgh astronomer, continues to engage the attention of all the great observatories at home and abroad. The new star is undoubtedly gradually disappearing but one of its most remarkable peculiarities is its sudden increases in brilliancy and its equally rapid decreases. Another peculiarity is the constant change of colour. On different nights it has been observed through the telesqope as red, blue, red-brown, and yellow. The new star, which is just now extremely faint, is almost directly overhead immediately after sunset.

The Rev. Charles Bigg, rector of Tenny Compton, Leamington, who has been appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford University and Canon of Christ Church in succession to the late Dr. William Bright, has, like his predecessor, made patristic literature a special study. He has published works on the Christian Platonists of Alexandria, Neoplatonism, and the Confessions of St. Augustine, and has also edited Thucydides and Xenophon. The new Professor had a distinguished career at the University and after some years' teaching at Cheltenham and Brighton, became rector of Fenny Compton in 1887.

"In Paris morphine is rapidly taking the place of absinthe as a stimulant," says a writer in the "People's Friend." "Not long ago there was a splendid mansion in one of the fashionable quarters of Paris which was occupied by a Polish princess bearing an illustrious name. She was a morphinomanaic, and not only used the drug herself but also taught many of her visitors the evil custom. It was no uncommon thing on her reception days to find on the divans and sofas in her drawing-room ladies of the highest rank stretched helplessly, like so many corpses, under the influence of morphia. So notorious did this become that the house was known as 'La Morgue,' from its similarity in appearance to the well-known mortuary at Paris.

We share in the felicitations of the people of Denmark on the celebration of the 83rd birthday of their Sovereign, King Christian, the father of our own beloved Queen Alexandra. His Majesty is now the oldest reigning Sovereign in Europe, and it is pleasing to learn that the aged Monarch is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Besides giving a Queen to the British Empire, King Christian has a son who is King of Greece and a daughter who is the widow of Alexander III. of Russia. The domestic life of King Christian had always been one of the greatest happiness. Death separated him from his gracious consort three years since, after a union of just fifty years.

The case of Mr. Priestman, who although a merchant doing a large business in the United States, was arrested by the American Treasury officials on landing in New York, is best characterised by the New York papers themselves. The "Tribune" says that it is "one of those outrages which sometimes suggests that the United States is a barbarous nation which considers the words 'foreigner' and 'enemy' as synonymous." The "World" says that Mr. Gage is responsible, and asks if it is impossible for him to conduct his office in accordance with the principles of decency and respect for human rights which prevail even in semibarbarous countries. A steamship official observed that the American immigration laws are "the most unjust, autocratic, and inhuman anywhere in the world." These remarks seem to characterise the outrage on Mr. Priestman with considerable exactness.

Gainsborough's famous portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, which is once more reported to have been found (and this time the circumstances are certainly in favour of a genuine discovery)' was stolen nearly a quarter of a century ago from Messrs. Agrew, Bondstreet gallery. It had been purchased at the sale of the Wynn Ellis collection for £10,635 in 1876, and within three weeks of the date of acquisition thieves entered the Bond-street gallery at night, cut the picture bodily out of the frame and got clear away with it. Since then nothing definite has ever been heard of the portrait which measures 5ft. by 3ft, 9in.

Mr. George Smith, the eminent publisher, whose death is announced in his 78th year, was a man of unbounded enterprise. As a young man he entered the publishing branch of Smith Elder and Co., then mainly engaged in export trade with the colonies and in due time he became the publisher of the works of Darwin and Ruskin, Charlotte Bronte and Thackeray. It was his association with the last-named that led to the starting of the "Cornhill Magazine." The "Pall Mall Gazette," was alst founded by Mr. George Smith, and of course the Dictionary of Notional Biography is the great monument to his courage and enterprise.

It rarely happens that great progress is made in any form of invention but that of Mr. Edison comes forward with some more or less startling improvement. The motor is the rage of the day, and it is therefore not a matter for surprise that the American inventor should have turned his attention in that direction. For the result, he claims that it will revolutionise the construction of motors; and that it is a battery which weighs out half as much as those already in use. Lead, which tells so much in weight in present batteries, has been eliminated, greater power is gained at less cost, and interruption of circuit is not produced by any amount of shaking.

One of the strangest of Easter customs is to be observed at Hallaton, in Leicestershire. In order to retain a piece of ground left to the parish many years ago a curious ceremonial has to be gone through by the villagers. First they have to scramble for two large meat pies and two dozen penny loaves. Then a huge wooden bottle, bound with iron bands and full of ale, is placed on the ground and is used as a sort of football by those of Hallaton and these of Medbourne, a neighbouring village, the latter party being expected to come off victorious. When the battle is over the contents are drunk by the victors.

It has been stated that the Duke of Bedford who is president of the Zoological Society has presented a stuffed specimen of the almost extinct Europen nbison to the Science and Art Museum at Edinburgh, but it many not be generally known that to the strict orders of the Russian Government is probably due the fact that this species has not disappeared altogether. A former Emperor who was personally responsible for the edict that none of these animals should be shot within his dominions presented a stuffed specimen as well as a skeleton to our own museum at South Kensington.

The results of some interesting researches by Mr. Havelock Ellis are given in the "Monthly Review" for April. Mr. Ellis says that the districts of Great Britain which are the most fertile in intellectual ability are maritime districts. He has compiled great lists of our eminent men and analysed them in almost every possible way, even taking into consideration their ancestors for three or four generations, with their birthplaces. Norfolk "stands clearly at the head of English counties in the production of eminent men. In absolute numerical value it nearly equals Yorkshire, though the latter county is nearly three times its size."

Tobacco in one form or another is a subject of perennial interest to many. We gather from an article in "Munsey's" for this month that about a quarter of the American tobacco is consumed in the form of cigars and cigarettes. It takes four thousand million cigars and an equal number of cigaretteets supply the demands of the United States alone. The consumption of cigarettes has grown with special rapidity, multiplying one hundred-fold in the past twenty-five years. Most of the cigarettes on the market are machine-made. One machine, working with the dexterity of the human fingers, will roll 200,000 cigarettes in ten hours. A hundred girls would be needed to do the same work by hand.

Regarding the timber famine, of which there has been much talk lately, an experienced forester states, in the "Profitable Farm and Garden," that there is no doubt about the approaching famine whatever. If it was not for the foreign supplies we receive, a timber famine would have overtaken this country long ago, because our home-grown supply has not been able to meet a tithe of the demand for long enough, and that only of inferior kinds of timber. If the foreign supply of fir alone was to fall off sensibly now, the whole building trode of the country would come to a partial stand-still, and our wagon companies would be next to idle.

A very fine collection of birds has just been received at the Natural History Museum from Lord Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand, who made a special expedition to the Auckland, Bounty, and Campbell Islands for the special purpose of obtaining certain rare species which were not represented in the Museum collection. Every creek and river on the coast line was searched for rare specimens, and among the scarce birds secured were, a Scotsman correspondent is informed, a pair of goosanders (Merganser Australis), a species which is on the verge of extinction. Lord Ranfurly is an enthusiastic ronithologist.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

EASTER did not bring its usual note of brightness into the costumes this year, for the national mourning does not conclude its second phase until the 17th April. However, those who intend to plunge at once into colours are busy in preparations, for emerging from the sombre garb of grief. An artist has sketched a pretty frock in pink cloth for the benefit of all such. The skirt is after one of the new designs which simulate a treble skirt. It is needless to say that there are not in reality three skirts running the whole way up to the waist. This would make a thickness something like that displayed by the fishwomen of Scheveningen whose wealth is shown by the number of petticoats they wear. The form of the upper part of the skirt, that called "corselet," which means that it is carried up princess fashion to the height of the ordinary corselet or shaped belt. This is a fashion that is very becoming to most figures. In this instance the bodice is finished with a triple bolero, simulated just as the skirt is. The trimming with which both skirts and bolero are edged is a black fancy braid. The collar is black silk covered with lace, which may be either black or a deep spring colour. This always looks very well with pink, especially when black plays any part in the composition. The sleeves carry out the triple idea, and are of the modified pagoda or bell shape, over cuffs of white muslin and insertion to match the vest. The black velvet tie has ornamented ends after the present style. A band of lace covers the collar. The hat is also a new spring shape, with a cabbage bow of ribbon for only trimming beyond the ribboon round the crown and looping up the brim.

Another design shows a skirt with a new form of shaped flounce, arranged in box pleats, and put on with a wide stitched band of the same material as the dress. As the pleated skirt is rather heavy this form is suitable for light fabrics only, such as canvas, grenadine, barege and washing materials, or any transparent stuff over silk or chiffon. The model from which the sketch is taken was made of black glace silk. Fine tucks trim each side of the skirt, and similar tucks ornament the smart little coat from the shoulders, to where the trimming covers the lower points. The collar and revers were white chiffon in the original, with pink and blue pastel flowers applique upon it! This is a very costly trimming, but can readily be substituted by something inexpensive, such as panne or white glace, with a little braiding round the edges. The sleeves are again of the modified pagoda shape, with tucks round the edge to match the other trimmings. Fold of fine creamy lace round the neck form the only collar, and the lace is continued down the front, tie-fashion, over a vest of white chiffon matching the undersleeves. These chiffon fronts are very daintily prepared for the coming season. They do not last long clean, so the economist will beware of investing in them. The white silk ones, on the contrary, do not readily soil, and when they are grimy the laundress can very satisfactorily restore their pristine freshness, which she could not do with chiffon. Many of the white or coloured silk fronts have little straps of black velvet crossing the centre, small fancy buttons fastening them at either end. Usually groups of tucks trim these fronts lengthwise from collar to waist. The rage for this trimming is just as great as ever. Tinsel is largely used in the ornamenting of fronts, and some of the loveliest effects, resembling fine painting, are produced by appliques of pale tinted chiffon flowers, the petals in slight relief, and the sprays delicately outlined with tinsel. Sometimes these flowers are all white, defined with silver tinsel, or perhaps with a pale gold tracery Some of the flowers are in soft pastel tones of mauve or periwinkle, suitable for the half-mourning which will continue to be worn by great ladies and Court milliners and others who are socially or officially or commercially connected with the Court. The Royal mourning does not reach its modified stage until the last day of July. Till then the Duchesses and other great ladies will wear black unrelieved by colour other than perhaps a little white or grey, which are not positive but merely neutral tints.

The pulley belt, the Windsor tie and the lace scarf have all turned up again this season for a fresh innings. Apropos of lace ties imitations are now so excellent that everybody wears them from Royalty downwards. The imitation Irish point can scarcely be distinguished from the original and as one of our loftiest Duchesses wore a gown made of it at a big bazaar last season, the rest of the world may regard it as good enough. Of course real lace is a good investment when it is the genuine thing and not got merely for tempting the unwary in cheap ties, etc. There is a great satisfaction in the possession of good real lace, but it is a satisfaction by no means without alloy. One hates to cut it, and yet it is hardly ever the right shape or length for the purpose to which one wishes to apply it.

A young lady of "prepossessing appearance," as the police-court reporters have it, came into the "Express" office the other day and asked to see the editor.

Interrogated as to her business, she could only say that it was private. So she was shown into the room of the reception editor.

The latter person—or personage—is an institution in any modern newspaper office. He exists to save the real editor from the rough contact of bores and people with a grievance. Nine callers out of ten have no excuse for existing, except as pedestrians on the side-walk or purchasers on papers.

The tenth person who really has business, soon finds his way to the sanctum of the chief. The others stop short at the door of the reception editor.

This individual must have insinuating manners and pleasant smile, and an agreeable flow of small talk.

You have an advertisement in your paper this morning, said the young lady visitor.

Madam, said the reception editor, I have no connection with the business department, but I had hoped that our advertisements of to-day were not limited to one.

Oh, don't be stupid, she said. She was young, attractive with the assurance of prettiness, curly-haired, blue-eyed, saucy nosed, and could afford to be brusque. I mean, there's one advertisement I want to know about.

Certainly. What is it?

The lady produced a copy of the Express, and indicated lines to the following effect—or thereabouts:—

> Tandem cycle; lady front; Boudard; made by Humber; exchange steerage passage ticket Capetown.—Box 9,999, "Daily Express."

Now, I believe, she continued, that this is an advertisement in your Exchange Column—a penny a word? So mean, isn't it? I he really wanted to go away he could have done it respectably, instead of advertising for a cheap ticket in a halfpenny paper!

There were symptoms of weeping here, and the susceptible editor tried to switch her on to the track of the story again.

"What is it all about?" he inquired soothingly.

"About! Why, I believe it's my Albert. That was our tandem—we were engaged—and we were going to have such lovely rides this summer, and we—we quarrelled, and now he's horrid enough to sell it and go away to South Africa. Boo-hoo!"

"Madam," said the reception editor, "we do not allow lady visitors to weep in the office. But there is a mat outside. What do you want me to do?"

"Why, of course, tell me who 'Box 9,999 is. That's the only clue I have."

"Quite impossible. The confidence reposed in us by advertisers is sacred. We have no authority to give away a name, even if we had it—and we haven't. The advertiser pays his money, gets a receipt and a number, and collects replies on production of his voucher."

But surely you can find out what he was like? Ask your man who takes advertisements if he noticed a tall young gentleman with blue eyes and a rather crooked nose and a haughty expression and a fair moustache rather thin but very nice and curly giving in an advertisement like this—on Friday most likely—he gets his salary.

"I assure you, madam, it would be quite hopeless."

"But won't you?" This was with a blandishment of appealing girlish eyes and clasped hands.

Reception editors are but mortals and it was hard to resist, but the man rose to the occasion.

"Suppose it is your Albert—what then?"

"Why, I could write to him, and ask him not to be so silly—with Easter just here, and we could have such a ripping time."

"Why not write to him in his own name at once and adjust the quarrel privately?"

"Oh, I could'nt do that!" The suggestion had shocked her maidenly reserve.

Then the reception editor showed himself a man of resource.

"Tell you what to do," he said. "Answer the advertisement and say you have something better than a passage ticket to South Africa to exchange against a tandem cycle. If it's Albert, he will jump at the chance, and make it up with you."

"And if it's a stranger? Good gracious! Fancy!"

"Well—the stranger might be quite a nice young man, too. Good day."

And a young woman went out happier than she had been on entering.

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

Preferred by Connoisseurs for its high quality and delicious natural flavor.

van Houten's Cocoa

Rich in nourishing and stimulating properties, it builds up and invigorates the system.

Best & Goes Farthest.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
High Class and Genuine
Egyptian Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST
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Per 100, Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8 Rs. 4-8. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4. Rs. 3-4. Rs 2-12.

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Guaranteed fresh. Consignments received per every P. & O. Mail.
LOCAL DEPOT,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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JOHN BEGG'S
ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,
As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.
The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

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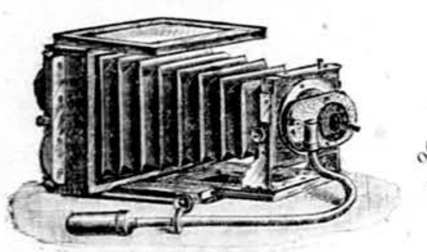

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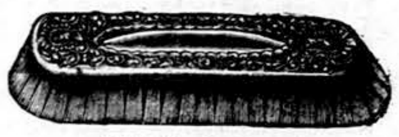
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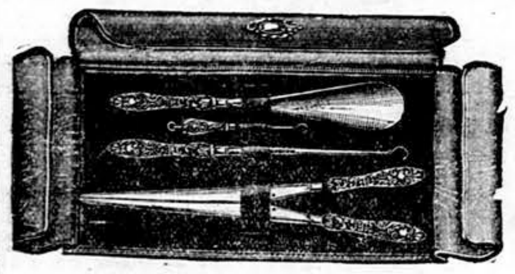
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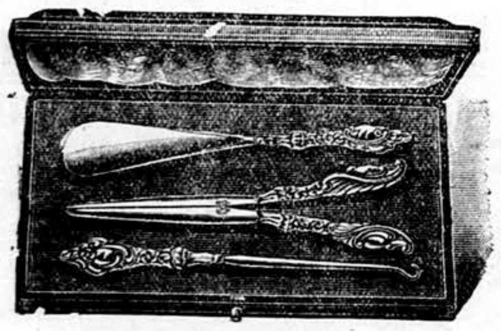
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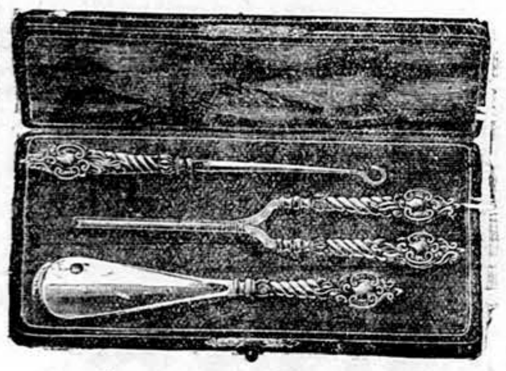
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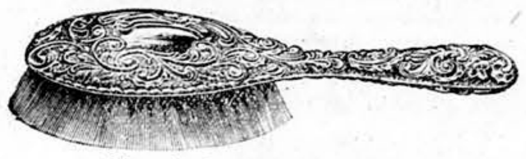
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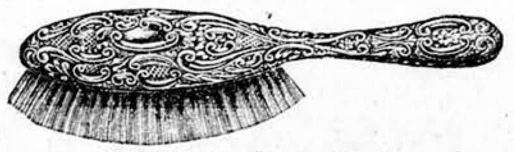
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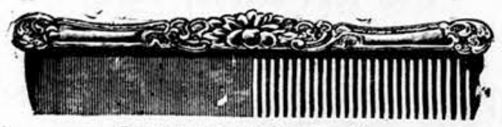
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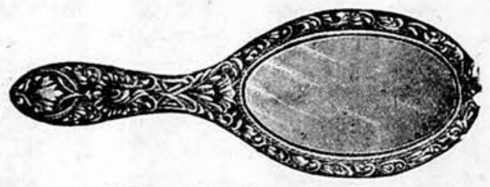
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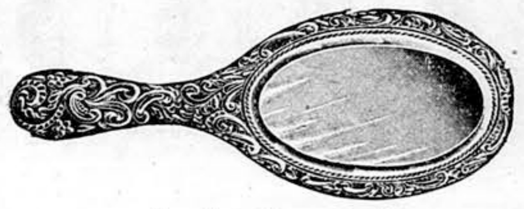
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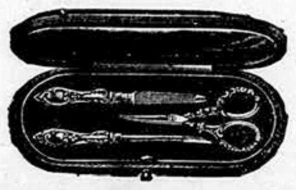
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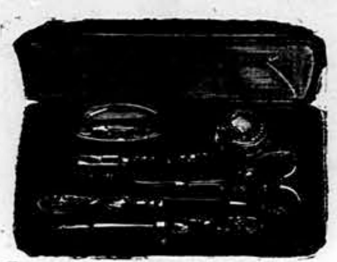
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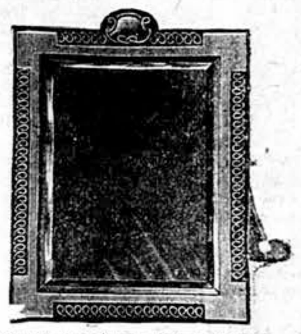
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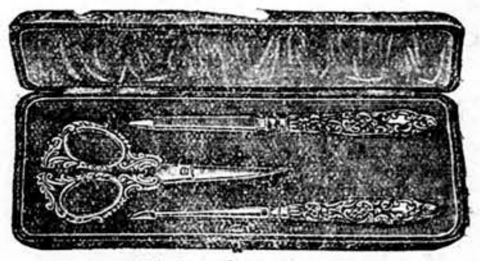
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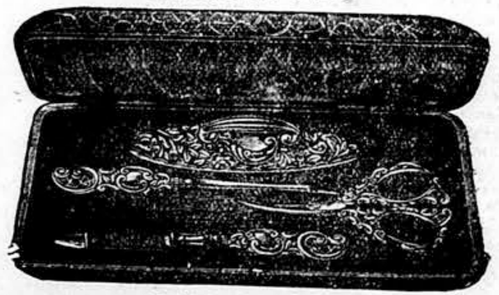
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